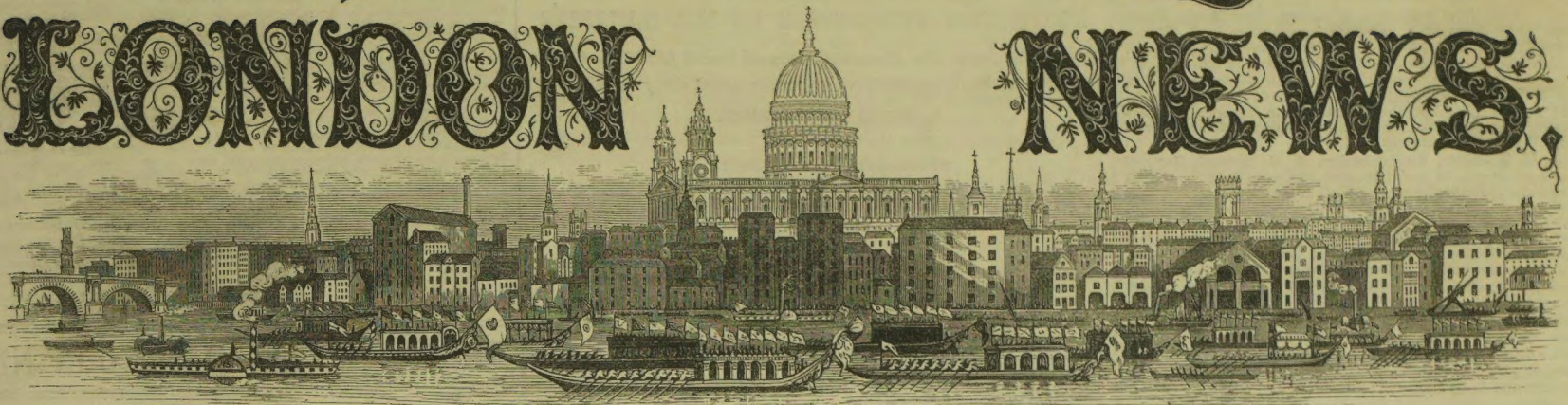


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2033.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY BY DR. NOBILING.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Birkenhead, the wife of Alex. Sinclair, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at South Barrow, Bickley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at 6, Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, Lady Honeywood, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Fontenay, St. Saviour's, Jersey, the wife of Captain Eckford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at St. John's Church, Wynberg, Cape Town, South Africa, by the Rev. T. W. Swift, M.A., assisted by the Rev. F. B. Moore, John George Gamble, M.A., M.I.C.E., to Constance, daughter of W. G. Braunger, Esq., M.I.C.E., Railway Engineer for the Cape Colony.
On the 5th inst., at the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon, by the Rev. C. Dellen, Rector of Ipsley, Warwickshire, Rural Dean, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Helmore, M.A., Minor Canon of Canterbury, Arthur Dolben, to Gertrude Dacres, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Franchlyn, C.B., Royal Artillery.

On the 6th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, H. C. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, to Mabel Harriet McDonnell, M.C., second daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at her residence, Foston Hall, Derby, Florence, widow of the late John Broadhurst, Esq., and daughter of the late General Sir H. I. Cumming, who commanded the 11th Hussars through six campaigns.
On the 10th inst., at Shanklin, of aneurism of the heart, the Rev. Robert Phelps, M.A., Oxon, of 6, Lansdowne-circus, Leamington, son of the late Rev. John Phelps, Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon, aged 40 years.
On the 9th inst., at Kames, John Cockburn Hood, of Stoneridge, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berwickshire.
On the 9th inst., at 47, Seymour-street, Emily Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Trinity Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. to 11; Rev. i. to 9. Evening Lessons: Gen. xviii. or Gen. i. and ii. to 4; Eph. iv. to 17 or Matt. iii.
St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bishop of London's ordination, 11 a.m., Rev. F. J. Holland; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. G. E. Jelf, Vicar of Saffron Walden.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

St. Alban, Protomartyr of Britain. Meeting of the House of Lords after the Vacation.
English Church Union: anniversary services begin.
Society of Engineers: visit to Messrs. Doulton's pottery works, noon; and Messrs. Maudslays engineering works, 2 p.m.
School Ship Society, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Northumberland in the chair).
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. R. N. Cust on the Present State of Linguistic Research in India, and on the Chief Living Anglo-Indian Scholars).
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Waterloo Bridge to be opened free from toll (announced).
Trinity Law Sittings begin.
Cambridge Commencement.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.; rose and pelargonium shows.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Minute and Low Forms of Life); close of the season.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Public dinner to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (1828)—Earl Granville in the chair—Cannon-street Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

The Fanmakers' Company Competitive Exhibition, Drapers' Hall, to be opened by Princess Louise.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Baynes on a Gold Signet Ring found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. A. J. H. Crespi on the Climate of Lundy Island; papers by Rev. S. Barber, Dr. R. J. Mann, Mr. W. Ellis, Hon. R. Abercromby, and Mr. G. M. Whipple).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. B. Clarke on Two Kinds of Dimorphism among the Rubiaceae; papers by Captain W. E. Armit, Mr. N. E. Brown; and Dr. J. Murie on the White Whale at the Westminster Aquarium).
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, public examination.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Yachting: Channel match, Dover to Ostend; Hammersmith and Yare Sailing Clubs.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Corpus Christi.
Acrot Races, Cup Day.
Society for the Fine Arts, conversation, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Stenhouse and Groves on the History of Naphthalene; papers by Messrs. G. Harrow, H. E. Armstrong, and E. Neison).
Longest day.
Cambridge Easter Term ends.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Lecture by Professor Bentley).
Zoological Society Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Crustaceous Animals).
Ostend Regatta.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Discussion on the "Naval Prize" and other Essays on Great Britain's Maritime Power, how best developed, &c.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Classification of Words).
Richmond Archers' Society, annual prize meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
Geologists' Association, Excursion to Hertford, King's-cross, 9.5 a.m.
Yachting: Royal Alfred and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.
West London Rowing Club.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 31 2 50	3 15 3 35	3 35 3 57	4 18 4 38	4 57 5 15	5 37 5 57	6 20 6 40

OLYMPIC.—LOVE OR LIFE? New Play by TOM TAYLOR and PAUL MERITT, in which Mrs. Dion Boucault will appear Every Evening at 8.15.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, and the PARIS EXHIBITION (first time), by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, 1, Leamington-place.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE.

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

108, STRAND, LONDON.

All Country Orders to be supplied through the London Agents.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the Print is now on sale, price Sixpence; or, by post, Sevenpence.

It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office, 108, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
June 15	30.180	52.1	47.9	87	7	58.8	48.9	N. NW.	121	0.010
16	30.191	56.3	45.8	70	6	63.9	45.9	NW. W. SW.	127	0.015
17	30.173	58.5	51.9	80	8	69.6	50.8	SW. S.	157	0.000
18	29.662	61.9	55.0	79	8	71.6	54.7	SE. S. SW.	189	0.145
19	29.550	59.0	49.7	73	—	66.1	54.5	SW. S.	431	0.005
20	29.752	57.0	46.6	70	6	63.6	53.8	SW. SSW.	347	0.220
21	29.679	54.4	51.7	91	8	63.0	51.5	S. SW.	469	0.100

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.034	30.220	30.152	29.751	29.538	29.726	29.574
Temperature of Air	53.0°	58.0°	61.6°	67.5°	62.6°	59.9°	57.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	50.5°	53.6°	57.1°	61.5°	57.0°	51.9°	54.8°
Direction of Wind	N.	WSW.	SW.	ESE.	S. E.	WSW.	S. E.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.

Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 36 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF ISLE OF

WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern. NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Instituted 1822.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1830.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the Royal Family.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY.
Principal—Professor MACFARREN, Mus. D. Cantab.
The next STUDENTS' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, open to subscribers, Members, and Associates, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at Eight o'clock.
There will be a complete Band and Chorus, formed by the Professors and the late and present Students, and the Choir of the Royal Academy of Music. Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren.
The programme will include Finale to the First Act of "Don Giovanni" (Mozart); Piano-forte Concertos by Beethoven, Weber, and Mendelssohn; and M.S. compositions by Olivieta, Prescott, F. Schir, A. S. Thomas, and Tobias Matthay (students).
Admission, One Shilling. Tickets, 2s. 6d. and 5s., to be obtained at the Institution, and at St. James's Hall.
By order, JOHN GILL, Secretary.
Royal Academy of Music, Tondertan-street, Hanover-square, London.

MUSICAL UNION.—HANS VON BÜLOW has most

kindly tendered his services to Prof. Ella on TUESDAY, JUNE 18 (his last performance this season), with Papi, Lasserre, &c., at a Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Duet, Violoncello and Piano (Saint-Saens); Quartet, 82, the last of Haydn; Trio, B flat, op. 97 (Beethoven); Piano Solos, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Liszt, &c. Tickets to all parts of the Hall 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. No person admitted without a ticket.
Prof. ELLA, Director.

MR. E. H. THORNE'S LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL

will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on SATURDAY, JUNE 22, at Three o'clock. Beethoven's Grand Sonata in B flat, op. 106; Chopin's Duet for two Pianos; Schubert's Fantasia in F minor (four hands); and Pieces by Bach, Sullivan, Raff, Bennett, Heller, and E. H. Thorne. Pianoforte—Mr. E. H. Thorne, Mr. Herbert Thorne, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. Duncan Hume. Vocalist—Miss Alma Yorke. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had of Mr. E. H. Thorne, 13, Neville-terrace, Onslow-gardens, S.W.; at Austin's Ticket Office, and of the Musicians.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than

FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.

THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE and BURGESS UNINTERMITTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,

an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, the American Comedian, having fully verified the high encomiums passed upon him by the leading Journals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, has been retained by Messrs. Moore and Burgess for the remainder of his stay in this country. He will therefore appear at EVERY PERFORMANCE given by this world-famed Company throughout the present month.

MR. CHARLES SUTTON, one of the best American

Comedians that has ever appeared in this country, has been engaged by Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS for the remainder of his limited stay in this country, and will appear at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT also.

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Capital, £100,000. First Issue, £25,000, in 250 Shares of £100 each.
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This Company has been formed for the purpose of facilitating the Importation of Meat—a business of a highly profitable character—for which it possesses exceptional and peculiar facilities.

Hitherto the difficulty in importing dead meat from distant countries has been the impossibility of keeping it in a sound condition during transit and after arrival. This is now entirely overcome by "cold storage."

This Company acquires premises possessing unrivalled facilities for its purposes—of sufficient capacity to hold more than a week's supply of meat for the whole of London. They have been completely fitted up with refrigerating chambers and machinery, are in working order, and have the advantage of abutting on the river. Offers of business from various parts of Austria and Hungary enable it to commence in immediate operations.

In addition to Meat Importation, the wharf and "cold storage" warehouses are able to accommodate a large general storage trade: the premises have been approved by the Customs authorities as a bonded warehouse and sufferance wharf. It would be almost impossible to obtain at any cost equally advantageous warehouses for the purpose, either in character, position, or extent.

The Company acquire the right to the use, throughout Europe, of the well-known Tiffany refrigerating carriages and cooling chambers. The organisation of the International Sleeping Car Company will be available to take charge of this Company's Continental traffic.

It is proposed to provide refrigerators for use on the English railways, by which means fresh meat can be sent wherever required.

Full prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and every information, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, FRANK HANLEY, Esq., at the offices of the Company.

4, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.
The List of Applications will be closed on Tuesday, June 18, 1878.
See "Times" of to-day.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

The political contrast between the Easter and Whitsun Holidays has been marked enough to strike every observant mind. At Easter, it will be remembered, every step taken by the Great Powers of Europe, and more especially by England and Russia, seemed to portend war—a war, moreover, the scope, severity, and final results of which none could pretend to foresee. Whitsun Week has been chiefly interesting as having exhibited to the European public the progress of the Plenipotentiaries of the several Signatory Powers towards Berlin. There they are now assembled in Congress, the first meeting of which we assume to have been held. Almost every sign points to a pacific result—every one, we may say, save the condition of Constantinople and the fatuous policy or impolicy of the Rulers who have their seat in that city. It now seems highly probable that the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano will, by the end of the present month, be superseded by a European arrangement, and that, for some years to come at least, the formidable Eastern Question will cease to trouble the repose of Europe.

The great danger of that question may perhaps be thus indicated. It concerned a country richer, perhaps, in its potentialities than that of any other European State—a country so blessed by nature, so geographically configured, so capable of doing good or inflicting harm upon any one of the Great Powers, as to comprehend for each of them interests of such magnitude as neither of them could consent to overlook; but a country the government of which was so corruptly administered as to constitute a perpetual focus of political intrigue and of provocation to repeated insurrections. A rich prize on the one hand, and frequently recurring opportunities and temptations to the neighbouring Powers to seize and appropriate it on the other, presented constantly succeeding causes of international suspicion and reasons for interference which even the States most desirous of maintaining a general peace felt themselves bound to meet by a policy they would have made many sacrifices to avoid. "Where the carcass is, the eagles are gathered together." It was, perhaps, not so much the actual possession of Turkey that any of the Powers desired as the apprehension that the exclusive possession of it should fall into the hands of any other State. Hence the suspicious vigilance with which all the great Cabinets of Europe have watched the development of tendencies and events in the South-East of the Continent, and hence the mistrust which has characterised their disposition and policy one towards another in relation to the settlement of the question upon another basis.

It became fairly evident some years ago that things could not continue upon their then political footing. The system of Administration openly sanctioned at Constantinople carried within itself the germs of unavoidable change. The ring of Pashas that surrounded the Sultan's Throne, the influences of the Harem, upon which their promotion to or continuance in office largely depended, the pecuniary sums they expended in bribing their way to lucrative posts, the ruthlessness with which they recouped themselves by extortion from the provincial subjects they were appointed to govern, the audacity with which they disregarded law in their administration of justice, and the terrible violence with which they dealt with the rights of humanity (principally of Christians, but also in part of Mohammedans), and the abrupt changes from the provincial government of one Pasha to that of another, loosened all the ordinary bonds of society, and gave to anarchy something equivalent to a permanent establishment. The law, instead of being a protection of the weak, became an instrument of oppression in the hands of the strong. The wonder has been, not that the system has broken down, but that it could hold together for so many generations. Meanwhile, however, it has inflamed the hatred of race against race. It has let loose the vilest passions of man against man. It has brought to desolation one of the fairest and most fertile spots upon the earth. And, even worse than all, it has eaten like a cancer into the peace and security of other European communities. This vile system, it is to be hoped, will be brought to an end, or to something very near it, by the

decisions of the Berlin Conference. The Sovereignty of the Turkish Sultan will, no doubt, remain, nominally at all events; but the opportunities for plunder, fraud, injustice, and cruelty, long open to the satraps of his empire, will, in some way or other, more or less directly, be abolished. This, indeed, is the pith and kernel of the Eastern Question. To no inconsiderable extent, it is to be hoped, this will constitute one of its principal aims, and, if so, it will come within the range of feasible statesmanship.

We are not sure that the delays which have beset the summoning of the Berlin Conference have been without their incidental but practical uses. The pear is much riper than it was at the time when the Treaty of San Stefano was signed. The light which has been thrown upon the question at issue between the Powers is much clearer, and illumines a much wider surface, than was then the case. The problem to be settled is now more thoroughly understood by all European Cabinets. The aspirations and wishes of the various races concerned have been more distinctly proclaimed. In one sense, this may appear to have complicated the question, but it has brought out into stronger relief the only principle to be applied to solve the complications. Of course, the work of the Berlin Conference will be but an approach to a final adjustment of the difficulties which present themselves; but, at any rate, it may be reasonably anticipated that the approach will be made in the right direction. The Statesmanship of Europe will probably be agreed that war offers no outlet to the necessities of the case. Should it be so—should the councils of the Congress, in the process of arriving at conclusions in the matter, show that the difficulties to be surmounted are not of a nature to be disposed of by hostile collisions between the several Powers, one great end will have been gained over which Europe may well rejoice.

We will not assume the probability, or even the possibility, of other than a peaceful conclusion arising from the deliberations of the Congress. It has much work to do, but it will be anxious to do it quickly as well as thoroughly. Indeed, it is generally assumed that, by preliminary intercommunications, it has been already "as good as done," and that the Plenipotentiaries who are now assembled at Berlin know well the great bases of the Treaty they are expected to draw up. Much of the detail will, of course, be devolved upon separate Commissions, and it may be many months before their labours are brought to an end. The Treaty itself, in all its essential features, may be framed, agreed upon, and signed, within a few weeks; and what may be, in this instance we hope will be. There are abundant and very cogent reasons to impel the Plenipotentiaries of each of the Powers in that direction. Promptitude is in this case only second in importance to justice. The world is weary of waiting; the peoples are sighing for relief from suspense; further delays may prove dangerous, and to some of the Powers will be sure to prove costly. For our own part, we look upon the subject as elevated by its nature and importance far above the range of party spirit; and we regard the potential issues of the deliberations already begun as involving great permanent questions of humanity, far more than the fortunes of this or that political combination in the State.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales were present at a ball given by her Majesty on Thursday week to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were also present, and the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Dr. Robertson, and Dr. Prufit were invited.

Lord Bagot arrived at Balmoral the next day on his return from Rosenath, having represented the Queen at the funeral of the lamented Duchess of Argyll. Lord Bagot dined with her Majesty. Divine service was performed at the castle on Whit-Sunday by the Rev. Principal Tulloch. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present. Lord Bagot and the Rev. Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty.

The Queen received with profound grief the melancholy intelligence of the death of King George of Hanover, which took place in Paris on Wednesday. Her Majesty receives daily accounts of the most favourable nature of the Emperor of Germany.

The Queen has taken her usual out-of-door exercise. Princess Beatrice rides and drives out daily.

The Right Hon. Lord John Manners has dined generally with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, left Marlborough House yesterday week for Paris. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, from Charing-cross to Dover, and embarked thence in the special steamer Maid of Kent (Captain Pittock) for Calais. The Prince left Calais at 2.40 on Saturday morning for Paris, and the Duke of Connaught left at 2.50 for Berlin. The Prince shortly after his arrival in Paris visited the Universal Exhibition and received the British members of the International Jury at his pavilion in the Exhibition. His Royal Highness is actively engaged every day in the duties he has undertaken to the furtherance of the success of the Exhibition. On Tuesday evening he was present at the ball in aid of the British Charitable Fund given at the new Continental Hotel.

The Princess of Wales was present at Mr. C. Hallé's concert at St. James's Hall yesterday week. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday. The Princess, with her daughters, has driven out daily.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin on Tuesday from Coburg. Her Royal Highness, who was received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of

Germany and Lord and Lady Odo Russell, alighted at the Russian Embassy. The Duchess continued her journey to St. Petersburg the next morning, being accompanied to the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince William Henry and Lord and Lady Odo Russell. Her Royal Highness reached St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Potsdam on Saturday last, and proceeded to the palace of Glienicke, the residence of Prince Frederick Charles. His Royal Highness will return to England in about a fortnight, accompanied by Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Mary of Prussia, who will then be presented to the Queen. The Duke during his stay will reside at Glienicke, a few miles from Berlin.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Tuesday for Dover, en route for Paris and Malta. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir A. Horsford, General Radcliffe, Colonel Bateson, and Colonel Annesley. His Royal Highness proceeds from Marseilles in her Majesty's despatch-vessel Helicon.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon paid a visit to Oxford on Monday. They inspected many of the objects of interest in the University, notably the Bodleian Library, and were entertained at luncheon by the Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Monday, for Paris.

His Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Menabrea had a reception yesterday week.

His Excellency the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires, M. Gennadius, has left town for Berlin.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Blenheim Palace.

The Duke of Bedford has left his residence in Eaton-square for Paris. The Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left for Woburn Abbey.

The Duke of Devonshire has gone to Chatsworth.

The Duke of Leinster and the Ladies Alice and Eva Fitzgerald left on Saturday last for Paris. The Duchess and younger daughters went to Cliveden to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, with the Marchioness of Blandford and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, have arrived in town from Paris and Biarritz.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, for Paris.

The Earl of Beaconsfield left town on Saturday last for Berlin.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Marquis of Sligo and Mdlle. Isabel de Peyronnet, third daughter of the late Vicomte de Peyronnet, was solemnised on the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Mayfair. The Marquis was accompanied by his brother, Lord Richard Browne. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Lord Arthur Russell, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with lace (the gift of the Duke of Bedford) and bunches of orange-blossoms, and a wreath of orange-blossoms over a veil. The bride's bouquet was a present from the Crown Princess of Germany.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Moncreiffe and Mr. Charles Murray, of Taymount, was celebrated on Tuesday in St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth.

The marriage between Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., and Miss Gardner is fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., and Miss Carolina Chandos Pole, second surviving daughter of Lady Anna and the late Mr. E. S. Chandos Pole, of Radbourne Hall, Derby.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baynes, James Pilkington, Curate of Padiham, to be Curate of Astbury Congleton, with charge of Hulme Walfield.
Bluet, Charles Courtney; Vicar of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts.
Bridgman, E. R. O.; Perpetual Curate of Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.
Chesshire, James Lamb; Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, Worcester.
Clinton, Osbert Fynes; Rector of Barlow Moor.
Hart, H. C.; to the Sole Charge of Marshwood, Dorset.
Lascelles, E.; Rector of Cliverton; Rector of Newton St. Loe.
Long, R.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.
Richardson, J. Gray; Vicar of Monk's Kirby-cum-Withybrooke, Warwick.
Sharp, Theophilus; Rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.
Williams, J. A.; Vicar of Christ Church, Yardley Wood.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Walter, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of St. Bartholomew's Church, Earleigh, near Reading, on Wednesday last.

The foundation-stone of the permanent Church of St. Barnabas, Oak-hill, Beckenham, was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Earl Nelson.

Archdeacon Trollope, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, on Tuesday dedicated a new church at Ranskill, near Blyth, Retford. The edifice has been erected at a cost of £900.

Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P. for Sandwich, who is lord of the manor of Aylesford, is about to restore the parish church, at a cost of at least £3500.

A memorial window has been inserted in the parish church of West Butterwick, Lincolnshire. It is given by Mr. Chatterton Brown, in memory of his parents, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty.

The Rev. Christopher Packe, Vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex, recently died, at the age of eighty-eight. He was appointed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1817, and he had held the office of priest in ordinary to the Sovereign since 1821.

Pockley church, which is a chapel-of-ease to the church at Helmsley, was reopened on Tuesday by the Dean of York. A new chancel, porch, vestry, and tower have been added, at a cost of £1500.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that Mrs. Thornhill Gell, whose munificence is so well known in connection with the Church in Sheffield, has presented two richly-coloured memorial windows to the Wirksworth parish church.

A bazaar in aid of the restoration fund of Woodstock church was held at Blenheim, by permission of the Duke of Marlborough, on Thursday and Friday. The Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Louisa Spencer, and other ladies held stalls.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol appeals for funds to aid in the work of restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey. Information will be furnished on application by Sir Edmund Lechmere, 13, Bolton-row, Mayfair, chairman of the restoration committee, to whom, as also to Mr. C. W. Moore, hon. treasurer, Tewkesbury, subscriptions may be sent.

Last week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the district church of St. Leonard, Dordon, Polesworth, Warwickshire. The church, designed by G. E. Street, Esq., A.R.A., in 1869, had become too small for the adjoining hamlets, and an aisle has been erected, at a cost of £300. The site was given by Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., who, with Earl Beauchamp, contributed liberally to the building fund.

The church at Stillingfleet, near York, was on Tuesday reopened by the Archbishop of York, after a restoration involving a cost of £3000. The churchyard has also been considerably enlarged through gifts of land by Lord Wenlock, and Mr. Preston, of Moreby Hall.

The Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., preached the annual flower sermon on Tuesday evening at the Church of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, when there was an overflowing congregation. The church is about to be restored, and it is intended to place, by subscription, a stained-glass window in the edifice as a memorial of the yearly flower sermon.—A pretty children's flower service was held in Brompton church on Sunday. The children of the schools and of the congregation, in number about 700, presented flowers as offerings instead of money. A short address was given by the Rev. William Covington, M.A., Vicar; and immediately after the service the flowers were placed in hampers and sent to the Children's Hospitals.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Edward Cooper Woolcombe, M.A., Fellow of Balliol, has been elected to the Grinfield Lectureship.

The Newdigate Prize, on the subject of "Ravenna," has been awarded to Mr. Oscar O'Flahertie Wilde.

The Sacred Poem Prize, on the subject "Ishmael," has been awarded to Mr. R. J. Alexander, B.A., Brasenose, son of the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Mr. W. Moore, of Magdalen; Mr. C. Moore, of Exeter; and Mr. C. R. Moore, of Corpus, were honourably mentioned.

The Ellerton Theological Essay (on the Life and Character of St. Jerome) has been awarded to the Rev. F. A. Clarke, B.A., Fellow of Corpus; proxime accessit, A. R. McEwen.

The Stanhope Prize for a Historical Essay, open to undergraduates (on "The Political Theories of Dante"), has been awarded to A. E. Haigh, scholar of Corpus. Mr. Haigh has obtained the two Gaisford Prizes for Greek Prose and Verse.

Mr. F. de Paravicini, M.A., late senior student of Christ Church, has been elected to a fellowship at Balliol.

The author of the successful composition for the Chancellor's prize for an English essay is Mr. George Spencer Bower, B.A., scholar of New College.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation on Tuesday in the Senate House, the degree of D.D. (De jure Dignitatis) was conferred upon William Dalrymple MacLagan, M.A., Bishop-designate of Lichfield. The exercises that had gained the various University prizes during the year were then recited by their authors.

The Rev. G. F. Browne, of St. Catharine's College, has been appointed Lady Margaret's preacher.

At St. John's the essay prizes have been awarded as follows:—Third year, H. W. Holder; second year, A. Caldecott and E. J. C. Morton; first year, J. S. Hill.

At Magdalene the prizemen are Gill, Prichard, Hodson, Hughes, Richmond, Childe, Waithman. Donations from the Pepsian benefaction have been awarded to Leach, Richmond, Ogden, and Pym. Vaughan and Mason receive open scholarships of £35, and a Milner scholarship is continued to Holmes.

At Trinity Hall the following students of the first year have been recommended for scholarships (as the result of the college examination): Henn, Shirres, Ashley, Stutfield, Barlow, and St. Quintin. The mathematical prizemen are Bell, Crosskey, Henn, and Shirres.

The undermentioned appointments have been made at Jesus, as the result of open competitive examination:—

In Classics: J. H. Lindon, Rossall School, to £50 Scholarship and £10 Exhibition; G. Parker, Tonbridge School, to a £50 Scholarship and £10 Exhibition. To Rustat Scholarships: C. A. Armstrong, Haileybury; E. H. Dacent, City of London School; H. L. Porter, King William's College, Isle of Man; and G. Rice, Cheltenham College. As the result of the college examination just concluded: To scholarships, the candidates being previously members of the college—Watts, £50; Chadwick, from £30 to £40; Morgan, from £20 to £30; Twells, £20; Walker, Turner, and Few (Rustat), £15; Gurdon and Philpott (Gatford), £16.

The undermentioned elections have taken place as the result of the recent examinations at several colleges:—

Sidney.—To Foundation Scholarships—Morris and Flett. Junior Taylor Scholars—Bennett, Hughes, Jacoby, and Richards. Lovett Exhibitioner—Edwards. Johnson Exhibitioner—Haslam. Montagu Exhibitioner—Caden.

Trinity Hall.—To Scholarships—Henn, Shirres, Ashley, Stutfield, Barlow, St. Quintin.

Queens'.—To Penny-White Exhibition—Gray.

Pembroke.—To Scholarships—Walker and Tanner.

St. Peter's.—To Scholarships—Dods and Barnard.

Downing.—To Foundation Scholarships—Willis for Mathematics, Hardcastle for Law, and Viney for Natural Science. To Minor Scholarships—Bradshaw for Natural Science, Davies for Mathematics and Classics, Kilvington for Law, Schriver for Mathematics, and Smith for Classics.

Emmanuel.—To Foundation Scholarships—A. C. S. Gayer, E. Hopkinson, A. W. Gundry, C. D. Battersby, and C. Davison. Thorpe Scholarship, in addition to Foundation Scholarship—W. B. Allcock and F. Freeth. Thorpe Scholarship—G. Whelpton. Exhibition, in addition to Foundation Scholarship—H. W. G. Mackenzie. Exhibition, in addition to Scholarship—T. L. Nightingale. Johnson Exhibition—E. Noaks. Exhibitions—D. Adamson and J. E. Potts.

Corpus Christi.—To Scholarships on Bishop Mawson's Foundation—Burgess, Greenland, Dines, Malcolmson, Crowther, Jones, and Cameron. On the Old Foundation—Williams and Colson. On the Hon. Roger Manners's Foundation—Brown (in addition to Mawson) and Bennion.

Magdalen.—To Scholarships—Vaughan and Mason.

Clare.—Lady Clare's Scholarship of £60: Frost. Mrs. de Bosses's Scholarship of £60: Alderson. Dr. Philpott's Scholarship of £40: Norman.

Lord Exeter's Studentship of £20 (tenable for two years): Buckton. Lady Exeter's Studentship of £20 (tenable for two years): Caun.

Christ's.—The following promotions and elections have taken place:—Third Year: Sing, from Scholarship of £70 to £100; Waters, £70 to £80; Haddon, £80 to £70; Rose, £50 to £60. Second Year: Ward, £60 to £80; Pain, £60 to £70; Goggs, £60 to £70; Doran, £60 to £70; Haigh, £30 to £70; Dowson, £30; Dove, £30. First Year: J. A. Robinson, £50 to £70; Harold Williams, £60 to £70; Newman, £30 to £50; Morris, £30 to £50; Temperley, £30 to £50; Hewitt, £30. Before commencing residence: Hensley, £70; Fowler, £50; Otton, £50; Davidson, £30; Milner, £30; Sanderson, £30; Parkyn, £70 (for Natural Science).

The Rev. Osborne Gordon has been appointed a Commissioner under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, in the room of Mr. Justice Grove, resigned.

In view of the new charter, enabling the University of London to confer degrees on women, and the increased demand for the higher education of women, the Council of University College have determined to provide for them systematic instruction in regular college classes. In most subjects the junior classes for women will be distinct from those attended by male students. The senior classes will more generally be open to both sexes, and those classes which are already open to both will remain so. Prospectuses embodying the results of the changes to be made will be ready by the 18th inst.

Tuesday, being the Feast of St. Barnabas, was observed by the usual speech day and distribution of the half-yearly prizes of Merchant Taylors' School.

The Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., Chaplain to the Queen, presided on Thursday at the annual distribution of prizes which took place in the theatre of the London University, Burlington-gardens. This distribution was held in connection with the examination which took place in December, 1877, at about one hundred "centres" in England and the colonies; and the centres represented were the London main centre for boys, and four or five of the metropolitan centres for girls.

THE LATE MR. WYKEHAM MARTIN, M.P.

The sudden death of this hon. gentleman, in the Library of the House of Commons, took place a fortnight ago, and there was a brief obituary notice of him in our last publication. Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, eldest son of the late Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of the same place and estates, was born in 1829, educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, inherited the paternal property and position, and sat in Parliament for Rochester since 1856, as one of the Liberal party.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Lombardi, of Pall-mall East.

NOBILING, THE ASSASSIN.

The infamous and atrocious deed of this political fanatic, in attempting to murder the venerable Emperor-King William I. of Germany and Prussia, by a dastardly shot from a window in the street at Berlin, continues to excite stern indignation throughout the civilised world. Happily, the attempt has failed, and the Emperor will soon be restored to his usual health and hale condition. The assassin, Karl Edward Nobiling, a "Doctor of Philosophy," who took his degree in the University of Leipsic, immediately afterwards tried to kill himself, and may perhaps die of his wounds. He is a native of Züllichau, in Posen, was educated at the University of Halle, and had travelled in Europe, visiting Paris, London, and Vienna, where he connected himself with Socialist or Communist faction-leaders, and with secret conspirators of the most dangerous type. Nobiling's family is a highly respectable one. His father was a Major in the Army, his mother is re-married to a Major von Gauvain, and some of his nearest relatives are lieutenants. One of his relatives until a short time ago was Privy Councillor of Finance in the Berlin Exchequer Department; two others served as Privy Councillors in the Home Department; others still farmed Royal domains. His father, an eccentric man, committed suicide without any apparent motive. Of his sisters, one, whose affections were



THE LATE MR. WYKEHAM MARTIN, M.P.

settled on an ineligible person, died insane. Another sister has devoted herself to the noble functions of a Protestant Sister of Charity in a Berlin Hospital. The assassin is described as a gloomy and taciturn individual, talented, well-instructed, and ambitious.

In October, 1877, soon after Nobiling came to Berlin, he took an apartment in the Leipzigerstrasse, where he spent part of his time in making extracts in cipher from German Socialistic and Ultramontane journals, which he used to send to London and Paris. He sometimes wrote upon agricultural subjects under the pseudonym of Ludwig. During his stay in Berlin he apparently took no part in Socialistic agitation, and led a quiet and retired life. A few days after Hödel's attempt, Nobiling said to the maid-servant of his landlady that the Emperor was sure to be shot some day by a practised hand. Upon the girl remarking on the uselessness of assassinating the Emperor, even from the Socialist point of view, Nobiling replied, "No doubt the Crown Prince will succeed; but if he is killed too, and the next ten that may succeed him are promptly disposed of in like manner, we shall have the Republic in no time." The girl looked upon these remarks as a bad joke. An important clue to the motive of the crime was obtained by a letter, dated Paris, arriving for Nobiling an hour after his murderous attempt. The contents of the missive are kept strictly secret, but it appears that it contained allusions to a society formed with the object of assassinating not only the Emperor, but also the Crown Prince. No accomplice has yet been discovered. Several persons suspected were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the plot. The majority succeeded in proving their innocence, so that only two remain in charge of the police. Domiciliary visits were made at the houses of the leading Social Democrats. A great mass of papers and writings was seized, but some days must elapse before a thorough examination can be completed. There can scarcely be a doubt that Nobiling planned his crime with the firm intention of killing the Emperor, whom, according to his own words, he hated, because his popularity prevented a wider spread of Socialism among the lower classes. Nobiling's murderous attempt, following so close on that of



INDIAN TRANSPORT SHIPS LEAVING THE SUEZ CANAL: DEPARTURE OF THE BENGAL AND ORIFLAMME.

Hödel, will be the cause of determined measures on the part of the Government for a suppression of Socialism.

Nobiling was employed in the Prussian Statistical Office from Aug. 2 to Aug. 21, 1876. On Aug. 21 he was dismissed, being insufficiently prepared for the work of the Government Bureau. Six weeks ago he again applied for employment at the Statistical Office, but was refused. To the director of the Statistical Office he appeared a very ordinary person.

One of the papers gives the following catalogue of twenty-eight attempts on the lives of Royal personages and rulers during the last thirty years:—The Duke of Modena, attacked in 1848; the Prince of Prussia (now the Emperor William), at Minden, in June, 1848; the late King of Prussia, in 1852; Queen Victoria (by an ex-Lieutenant), in 1852; an infernal-machine discovered at Marseilles on Napoleon III.'s visit in 1852; the Austrian Emperor slightly wounded by the Hungarian, Libenyez, in 1853; attack on King Victor Emmanuel in 1853; also on Napoleon III., opposite the Opéra Comique; the Duke of Parma mortally stabbed in 1854; Napoleon III. fired at by Pianori in the Champs Elysées in 1855; a policeman seized Fuentes when about to fire at Queen Isabella in 1856; Milano, a soldier, stabbed King Ferdinand of Naples in 1856; three Italians from London convicted of conspiracy against Napoleon III. in 1857; the Orsini plot against Napoleon III. in 1858; King of Prussia twice fired at, but not hit, by the student Beker at Baden in 1861; Queen of Greece shot at by the student Brusios in 1862; three Italians from London arrested for conspiring against Napoleon III. in 1862; President Lincoln assassinated in 1865; the Czar attacked at St. Petersburg in 1866 and at Paris in 1867; Prince Michael of Servia assassinated in 1868; King Amadeus of Spain attacked in 1871; President of Peru assassinated in 1872; President of Bolivia in 1873; President of Ecuador in 1875; President of Paraguay in 1877; and two attempts on the life of the German Emperor in 1878.

The Illustration on our front page shows the scene



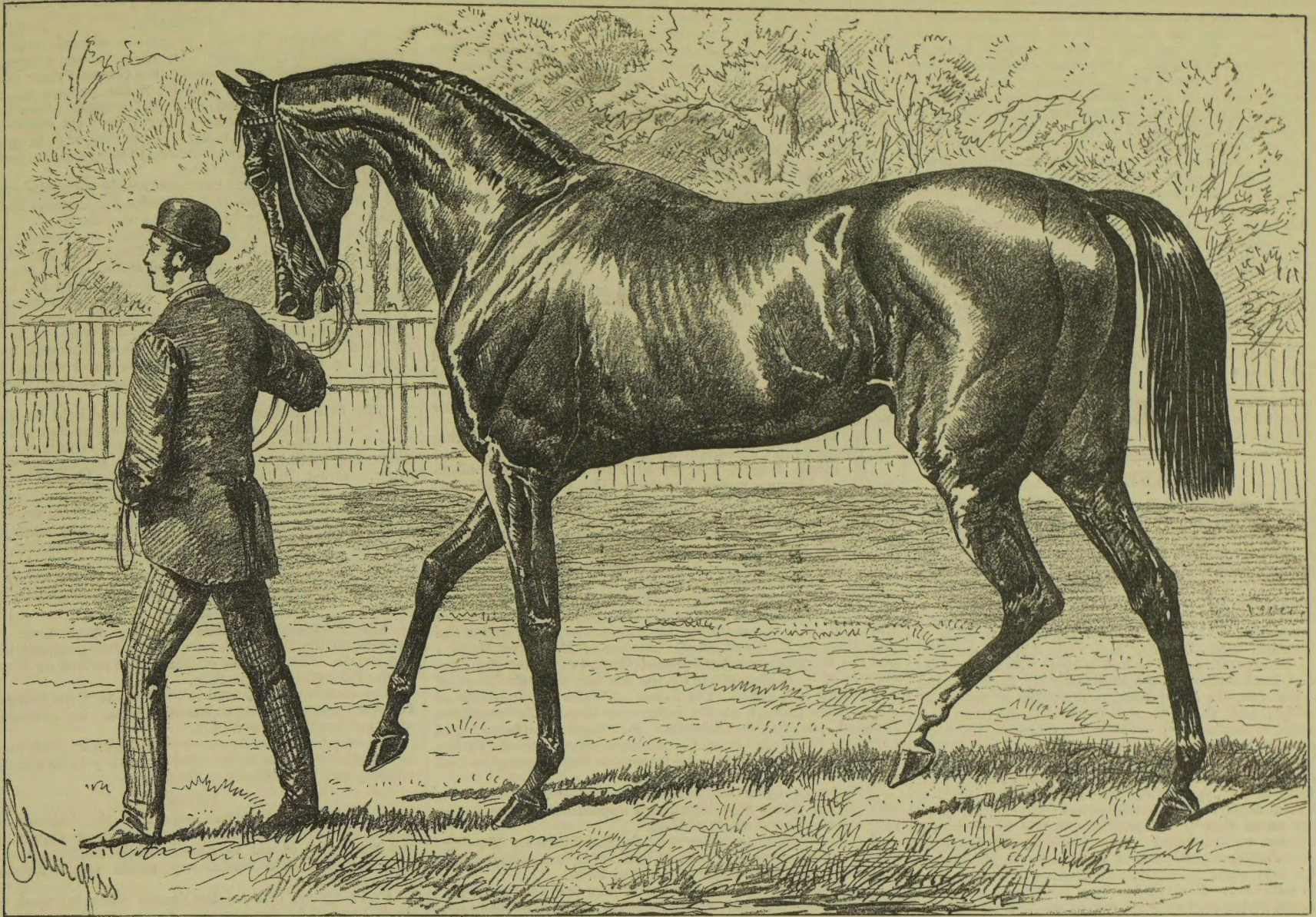
DR. NOBILING, THE ASSASSIN WHO ATTEMPTED THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

in the avenue of Unter den Linden, when the Emperor, as he drove past the house, was twice shot by Nobiling with a double-barrelled gun, from the sixth window, on the second floor. The gun was loaded with small shot and buck shot, about thirty shots wounding the Emperor in the arms, back, head, and face, but touching no vital part. Nobiling afterwards shot himself in the head with a revolver, having also wounded the persons who entered the room to arrest him.

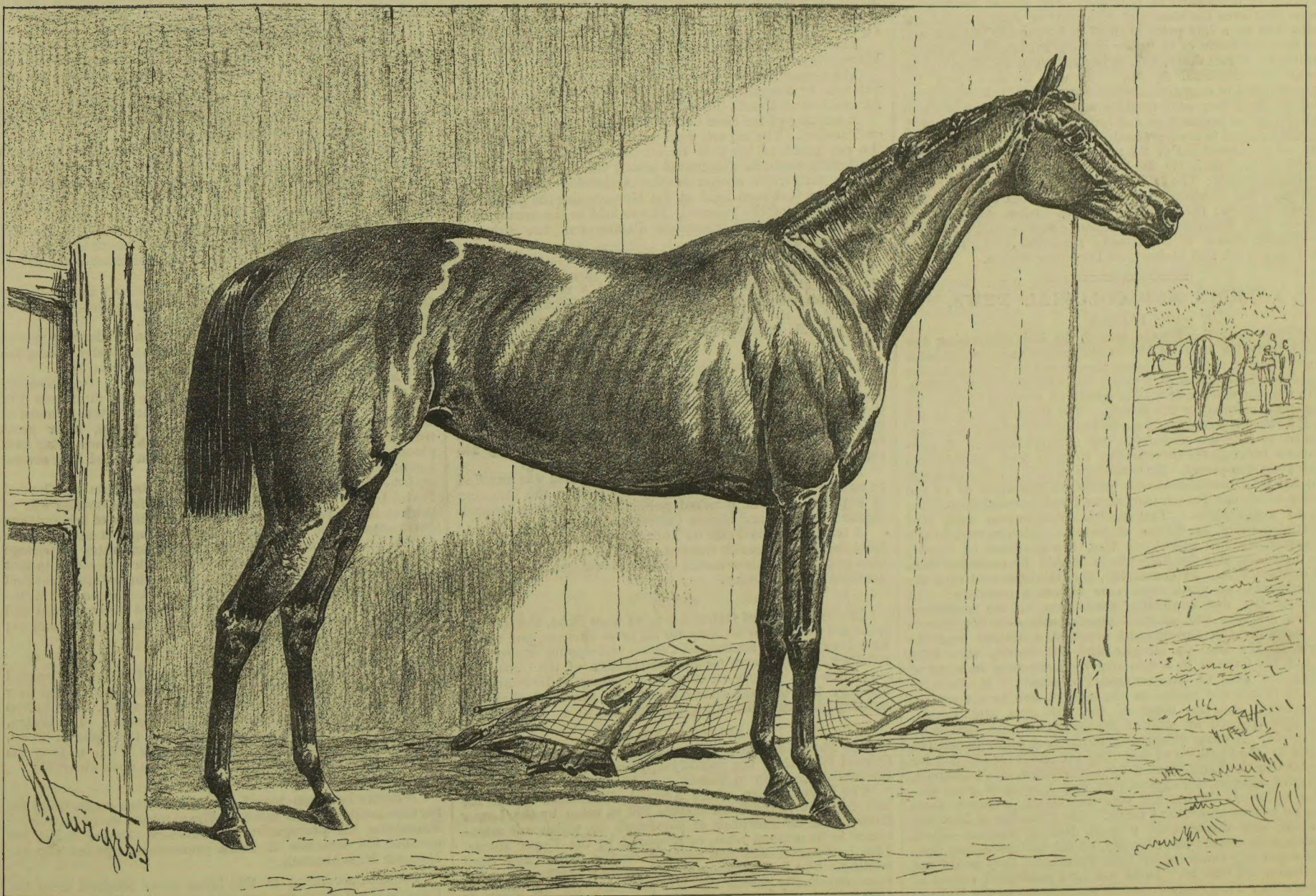
SEFTON.

The trainer of the latest addition to the long list of Derby winners has certainly good reason to reflect on the enormous amount of luck connected with turf matters. Two of his most notable bids for the "blue ribbon" were made with Savernake and Pell Mell, each of whom were beaten a head; while Sefton, certainly 10 lb. inferior to either of them, secured a clever victory. But Savernake and Pell Mell had the misfortune to respectively encounter a Lord Lyon and a Cremorne, while the twenty-one opposed to Sefton may fairly be described as "all wheelers." Sefton is a bay colt by Speculum—Liverpool's dam; and the mention of the sire makes us reflect once more on the son's luck. Both Speculum and Sefton won the City and Suburban; but while the former ran away from a grand field of horses, with 6 st. 12 lb. on his back, the highest weight ever carried successfully by a three-year old, the latter won by a head, with the "feather" of 5 st. 8 lb. Yet Speculum could only finish a bad third for the Derby, in which he had the misfortune to meet such giants as Blue Gown and King Alfred. Sefton is a rather small horse, not standing much over fifteen hands two inches. He is not remarkable for power and substance, but has excellent shoulders, and legs and feet which are sound and well shaped enough to carry him through a very long career on the turf. He has plenty of length for his size, and is evidently a thorough stayer. He was

WINNERS AT EPSOM RACES.



SEFTON, WINNER OF THE DERBY.



JANNETTE, WINNER OF THE OAKS.

bred at the Glasgow Stud, and, at the annual sale at Doncaster in 1876, Mr. James Smith, who knew what a prize he possessed at that time in Rosebery, another son of Speculum, offered 950 guineas for him; but Mr. Crauford, one of the most dashing bidders ever seen at a ring side, capped this with "a thousand," and became his possessor. The Hurstbourne Stakes at Stockbridge was selected for his debut, and he did very fairly indeed, finishing only a length behind Redwing, and a neck in front of Attalus. Three more attempts last year did not enable him to earn a winning bracket; but on two of these occasions he met the flying Jannette. This season he reappeared in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, only to receive 5lb. and a half-length beating from Thurio; still, he did sufficiently well to draw marked attention to his City and Suburban claims, and he won that race by a head from Advance (8st.), this being his first success. Pilgrimage and Insulaire proved too good for him in the Two Thousand; but in the month that intervened between the last-named event and the Derby Taylor, his trainer, went to work in earnest, and sent him into the Epsom paddock in the perfection of condition, and a far better horse than he had ever been previously. He was ridden in the most finished style by Constable, who allowed him to stride along almost from the start, instead of fretting him by continually pulling at him, and, securing a nice inside berth at Tattenham Corner, he was never in real danger of being caught. Sefton is unfortunately omitted from the St. Leger entries, his forthcoming engagements comprising the following:—The Prince of Wales's Stakes and Rous Memorial at Ascot, the Summer Cup at Newmarket July, and the St. Leger Stakes at the First October Meeting. In 1879 he is nominated for the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot and the Champion Stakes at Newmarket Second October.

JANNETTE.

Though the three-year-old colts of the present year are unquestionably a second-rate lot, we feel sure that Jannette and Pilgrimage can fairly claim to rank with Fille de l'Air, Achievement, Formosa, Hannah, Marie Stuart, and other flyers of the past. Pilgrimage has, we believe, run her last race, and unquestionably finished in the Oaks under great difficulties, or it is possible that she might have rivalled the Crucifix feat, and added the great Epsom race to her gallant victories in "the Thousands." Still, no success could have been more popular than that of Lord Falmouth, Matt Dawson, and Fred Archer—a triple union which swept all before it last season. Jannette, who was bred by Lord Falmouth, is a whole bay by Lord Clifden from Chevisaunce, the latter being a daughter of Stockwell and Paradigm, and, therefore, own sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, so that nothing could be more fashionable than her breeding on both sides. She is fully sixteen hands high, with corresponding length, has very deep, good shoulders, and stands on clean, sound-looking legs and well-shaped feet. If we were inclined to be hypercritical, we should say that she is a trifle light and deficient in muscular power; but she has been so recently amiss that it is manifestly unfair to express a decided opinion on this point. As a two-year-old, Jannette fulfilled seven engagements without suffering a single defeat, though it is only right to say that in three of them she was allowed to walk over. Perhaps her best performance was in the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, where she beat The Spark, who was then in rare form, by three lengths, Insulaire being a very bad third, and twelve others almost beaten off. Her victory in the Criterion was also a very remarkable one, as, after being fed and watered, it was suddenly decided to run her, and she gave weight and a beating to Clémentine, Lord Olive, Sefton, and five others. This year she appeared for the first time in the One Thousand Guineas, in which Pilgrimage beat her by three parts of a length. She was so thoroughly amiss that even the staunchest adherents of Archer could not bring her to a less price than 25 to 1 when the flag fell, and the race she made of it, under the circumstances, was extraordinary. A full description of her victory in the Oaks will be found in "National Sports." It will be seen from the appended list of engagements that Jannette is in the St. Leger; and as, from her conformation and long sweeping style of galloping, she is exactly suited for the flat going at Doncaster, we fully expect to see her tread in the footsteps of her defunct sire, who achieved one of the most sensational victories in the annals of the turf in the St. Leger of 1863.

Engagements: The Midsummer Stakes at Newmarket July Meeting; the Newmarket Oaks and Champion Stakes at the Second October; the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Ascot Derby, Twenty-fifth Triennial, and Hardwicke Stakes (1879) at Ascot; the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood; Yorkshire Oaks, Doncaster St. Leger, Park Hill Stakes, and Doncaster Stakes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday week the Senate passed the bill authorising the direct taxes for 1879 by 135 to 134, but struck out a clause providing that the direct taxes should not be levied until the rest of the Budget had been voted. The Chamber subsequently, with the concurrence of the Government, resolved to insist on the clause rejected by the Senate. The Chamber also, by 225 to 220 votes, rejected the Franco-Italian Treaty of Commerce, signed in July last under the late Administration. A proposition inviting the Government to open fresh negotiations with Italy was passed. M. Waddington, in reply to a question put by M. Renault, made his promised statement as to the policy which the French Government had pursued during the recent negotiations. France, M. Waddington said, had invariably acted in favour of peace. With regard to the Congress, she had stipulated that the questions of Egypt, the Lebanon, and the holy places should be excluded from its deliberations. In conclusion, the Minister said that the maintenance of peace was now almost a certainty. An order of the day expressing confidence in the statement of the Minister was adopted unanimously.—In the Senate on Saturday the Government obtained a victory over the party of the Duc de Broglie and M. Buffet, who tried to put the Cabinet in a minority by contesting its right of fixing the date of the Senatorial elections. M. Dufaure refused to give any pledge on the subject five or six months beforehand, and the order of the day pure and simple, although opposed by most of the Orleanists, was carried by 140 to 133. A warm debate afterwards took place on the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies for granting £20,000 for fêtes during the Exhibition. A Royalist senator, M. de Lorgeril, protested against this expenditure, and a scene of great disorder followed. When the vote was taken, however, there were only four dissentient voices. The Chamber of Deputies also sat, and disposed of a good deal of business.—Both Chambers adjourned last Tuesday, on the understanding that, unless specially convened by their Presidents, they would not reassemble till Oct. 28. There was no Presidential decree of prorogation. The Senate waived its amendment to the Military Pensions Bill, and also (by 158 to 113) agreed to the reinsertion in the Direct Taxes Bill of the clause prescribing that those taxes should not be collected until the rest of next year's

Budget had been voted. Both these measures were, therefore, passed in the form in which they were adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Marshal MacMahon gave a banquet at the Elysée on Monday evening in honour of the Archduke Regnier of Austria.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Paris early on Monday morning. In the course of the day he visited the Exhibition; but, as he is travelling incognito and in European dress, his presence was quite unnoticed. Marshal MacMahon paid his Majesty a visit at the Grand Hôtel, which the Shah returned on Tuesday.

The Prince of Wales, who arrived at Paris on Saturday morning, met the members of the British jury the same day at the Exhibition in his pavilion, and there read an address detailing the steps which had been taken for the representation of the British sections on the international jury, and the arrangements which had been made for the class juries. The Prince afterwards visited the exhibition of live stock on the Esplanade des Invalides.

The ex-King of Hanover, who had resided permanently in Paris for the past few years and was very popular among all classes, died on Wednesday morning. He had just completed his fifty-ninth year.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Paris on Wednesday morning, and called on the Marshal in the afternoon.

Three splendid fêtes were given in Paris on Tuesday night—a ballet concert at the Ministry of Public Instruction; a ball of great magnificence at the Ministry of the Interior; and the ball in aid of the British Charitable Fund, which took place in the rooms of the Continental Hotel. The Prince of Wales, Lord Lyons, and most of the English residents in and visitors to Paris were present, and the fête was a great success.

M. Dufaure will take charge of Foreign Affairs during M. Waddington's absence at the Congress.

M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Public Works and afterwards of Finance under Napoleon III., died in Paris last Saturday, in his seventy-second year.

The fancy fair, or kermesse, held on the 7th in the Tuileries Garden by seventy ladies of high rank, has been the great fashionable event of the season. The admission was 5f., and the crowd immense.

Three of the many congresses to be held in Paris during the Exhibition were opened on Tuesday. The Institution of Mechanical Engineers met, under the presidency of Mr. John Robinson; the International Copyright Congress, under the presidency of M. About (in the absence of M. Victor Hugo); and the International Agricultural Congress, under the presidency of M. de Dampierre (in the absence, through illness, of M. Drouyn de Lhuys). The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Aosta were present at the latter meeting. The president thanked the foreign delegates for their attendance, and expressed the gratitude of French agriculturists to the Prince of Wales for the fresh proof of interest in their country he had given.

The *Journal Officiel* has published the list of the 750 French and foreign jurors who have been appointed to award the prizes at the Universal Exhibition.

Nearly 200,000 persons entered the Exhibition on Monday, and the indispensable printed tickets being exhausted, many thousands remained outside for want of them.

The *Times*' correspondent in Paris states that England takes, in the Paris Cattle Show, all the grand prizes open to foreigners for the best collection of animals of each category, Mr. McCombie taking the lead in cattle, Lord Walsingham in sheep, and Mr. Sexton (Ipswich) in pigs. The prize for the best breed of English cattle for general purposes has been awarded to Mr. McCombie for his exhibition of polled Angus oxen, which are also adjudged the prize as the best breed for the butcher. A special prize—a work of art—is also awarded to Mr. McCombie for the excellence of his aggregate exhibition. Similar prizes are awarded to the Queen and to Lady Pigott. The Prince of Wales takes prizes for Southdowns.

The Canadian trophy at the Exhibition was inaugurated on Wednesday.

The Grand Steeplechase, run for at Auteuil on Monday, was won by Marquis de St. Sauveur's Wild Monarch; and the Auteuil Grand Hurdle-Race by Mr. H. Hawes's Patriarche.

A meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders was held in Paris on Tuesday. The report, read by M. de Lesseps, stated that the net profit of the year amounted to 4,500,000f., and that 3,195,000f. would be distributed among the shareholders.

The forty-fifth session of the Archaeological Society of France has just been held at Le Mans, under the presidency of the bishop of the diocese. It was held in the great hall of the Préfecture, and Monseigneur d'Outremont, the Bishop of Mans, took the chair.

BELGIUM.

The Ministers have resigned, in consequence of the result of the elections placing their party in a minority in both Houses of the Legislature. M. Frère Orban has been intrusted by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet. Some journals expect a dissolution of Parliament.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 7th inst. discussed the bill for re-establishing the Ministry of Commerce. Signor Cairoli said that the decrees promulgated by the Cabinet of Signor Depretis abolishing the office of Minister of Commerce were illegal and contrary to the rights of Parliament. An order of the day, supported by the Ministerialists, was adopted by 235 votes against 32, 20 members abstaining from voting.

A monument to the Italian statesman Farini was unveiled on Sunday at Ravenna. The King, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and one hundred public bodies were represented. Signor Minghetti and Signor Cairoli spoke.

A telegram from Rome on Thursday states that the Pope is daily declining in health and strength, and that the physicians have pronounced his removal from the Vatican to be indispensable to his recovery.

SPAIN.

In consequence of favourable news from Cuba, the Government has granted an amnesty for all press offences, and orders have been given to set free all Creoles undergoing sentence for rebellion. A Te Deum for the termination of the Cuban insurrection and the return of peace was sung at Havannah on Sunday, the Captain General and the principal civil and military authorities attending the service.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria gave an audience on Monday to Colonel Wellesley, the recently-appointed First Secretary of the British Embassy in Vienna.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 7th inst. assented to the Bank Statute Bill as voted by the Lower House, with the exception of paragraph 40, which was maintained in its original form, as proposed by the Upper House. The Restitution Bill was adopted on the second and third reading. The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the same day finally passed the bill providing for the credit of 60,000,000 florins. Both the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have adopted proposals of their respective committees which effect an agreement upon those items of the Budget that had hitherto given rise to divergencies of views. The

session of the Austrian Delegation was afterwards closed. The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted on Saturday the bill providing for the grant of 60,000,000 florins, together with several bills concerning the Austro-Hungarian compromise, in the form in which they passed the Lower House.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William progresses towards recovery in a most satisfactory manner. In reply to an address by the municipal authorities of Berlin, the Crown Prince states that he fully appreciates the gravity of the present moment, but that his faith in the good spirit of the people is such that no power on earth can cause it to waver. On Saturday eight persons were tried for using disloyal language in speaking of his Majesty. Two were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and the others to shorter terms.

The Federal Council has unanimously voted the proposal of the Prussian Government to dissolve the German Parliament. The new elections are to take place on July 30.

Lord Beaconsfield arrived at Berlin on Tuesday evening, and was received at the railway station by the British Ambassador, Herr von Bülow, Minister of State, and all the members of the British Embassy. He was conducted by Lord Odo Russell to the Kaiserhof Hotel. Later in the evening he had a conference of two hours' duration with Prince Bismarck. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were on Wednesday received by the Crown Prince. Prince Bismarck has transferred his residence to the new Ministerial offices, formerly the Radziwill Palace, where the sittings of the Congress are held.

The first meeting of the Congress was held on Thursday, and the following are the Plenipotentiaries deputed to take part in it:—Germany—Prince Bismarck, Under-Secretary of State von Bülow, Ambassador Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst. Great Britain—Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Odo Russell. Russia—Prince Gortschakoff, Ambassador Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador Baron D'Oubril. Austria—Count Andrássy, Ambassador Count Karolyi, Privy Councillor Baron Haymerle. France—M. Waddington, Ambassador Comte de St. Vallier. Italy—Count Corti, Ambassador Count Launay. Turkey—Alexander Carathéodori Pasha, Ambassador Sadoullah Bey, General Mehemet Ali Pasha.

RUSSIA.

The Empress has been suffering from fever. Public prayers for her Majesty's recovery are being offered throughout Russia. The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived on Wednesday at the Palace of Tsarkoe-Selo.

Count Schouvaloff, who arrived in St. Petersburg on the 6th inst., went next day to Tsarskoe Selo. He left on Sunday, after a Council had been held.

An Imperial ukase has been published fixing the number of men liable to service to be called out this year to complete the military and naval forces at 218,000.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram says that the Cabinet has had under consideration the subject of Americans supplying ships and munitions of war to Russia, while England and Russia were engaged in a controversy which might develop into belligerence.

By 39 against 19 votes the Senate yesterday week rejected the bill passed by the House of Representatives reducing the United States army to 20,000 men. On Saturday the Senate passed the bill appropriating a sum of 5,500,000 dol. for the payment of the award of the Halifax Commission. The Senate also passed the Army Appropriation Bill, which provides that hereafter it will not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise for the purpose of executing laws, except as authorised by the Constitution or by an Act of Congress; but struck out the reduction and reorganisation clauses passed by the House of Representatives.

Fuller returns confirm the intelligence that the Democrats have gained a majority in the Oregon State Legislature. A Democrat has also been elected to serve as senator for the State in Congress.

We have news of the death of Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the American poet, in his eighty-fourth year; and of Mr. Thomas Winans, the railway contractor.

An engagement is reported to have taken place at South Mountain, Idaho, between seventeen volunteers and one hundred Indians, in which the volunteers were compelled to retreat, with the loss of seven of their number.

CANADA.

The Corporation of Ottawa have presented a farewell address to the Earl of Dufferin on the occasion of his returning to England at the expiration of his term of office as Governor-General of Canada.

At Montreal the Orangemen have resolved to parade the city in procession on July 12 next, despite all the representations made to dissuade them from their purpose.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec on Wednesday passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by a majority of one, the Speaker giving his casting vote on the Ministerial side.

There was a riot in Quebec on Wednesday. One thousand labourers on strike broke into a flour store and plundered it of nearly 200 barrels of flour, forcing the truckmen to assist in carrying them off. The troops and police, after great trouble, succeeded in dispersing the mob. Some firing took place; one man is reported to have been killed and several wounded.

On July 1 next Canada will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and correspondence to and from Canada will be subject in all respects to the same conditions of transmission as correspondence between the United Kingdom and countries of the Postal Union generally. The Union rates of postage having already been extended to Canada, no alteration in that respect will take place. They will remain as follows:—Paid letters, 2½d. per half-ounce; post cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. per four ounces; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 1d. per two ounces; unpaid letters, 5d. per half-ounce.

INDIA.

Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, member of the Council, opened last Saturday, on behalf of the Viceroy, the great bridge over the Sutlej, at Adamwahan, with great ceremony. The Bishop of Lahore held a special service on the occasion. The bridge, which is one of the greatest engineering triumphs in India, has been named the Empress, by the desire of her Majesty the Queen. The Indus Valley Railway is thus open for traffic.

A decree has been issued by Prince Milan summoning the Servian Parliament to meet at Krajewatz early in July.—Exercising his prerogative of clemency, Prince Milan has quashed the sentence of death pronounced against the ex-Minister M. Schumitch.

Sandilli, according to the latest news received from the Cape, is again suing for peace to the Government, which has demanded an unconditional surrender. The rebels are reported to be breaking up. Upon the northern border, however, the natives are openly hostile. Griquatown is reported to be surrounded, and the Government has sent reinforcements there.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SIXTH NOTICE.

Drawing to a close our review of the contents of an Exhibition which, while it abounds in works of great technical excellence, is singularly deficient in pictures displaying poetic imagination or deep and sustained thought, there yet remain to be mentioned a few productions at Burlington House which deserve praise either for their cleverness or their conscientiousness. We would particularly call attention to Mr. Edgar Williams's forcible and excellently painted portrait of the Right Rev. Piers Claughton, Chaplain-General, late Bishop of Colombo. Mr. C. N. Kennedy's "New Toy" (8)—a party of merry English girls, in the parlour of a country house, amusing themselves with the brilliant effect from a suspended Japanese lantern—is gracefully drawn and as gracefully painted. The contrast of daylight and lamplight is especially skilful; and, although the picture is full of humour, Mr. Kennedy has in nowise sacrificed refinement to the exigencies of comedy. Recent storm and rain succeeded by meteorological brilliancy are dexterously depicted in Mr. J. W. Wilson's "Sunset on Old Buildings by a River" (12). The prostrate tree among the water-lilies is especially good. Another "after a storm" picture of much merit is Mr. L. Holst's "Derelict" (22). Mr. E. M. Busk's "Psyche" (25) is well meant, but it is a mistake. There is a fine effect of atmosphere and careful perspective in Mr. J. E. Grace's soberly tinted "Suffolk Canal" (24); and scrupulous fidelity to nature is manifest in Mr. J. Aumonier's wild seacoast scene, "Waste Land" (28). A somewhat stern but refined treatment pervades Mr. T. B. Wigram's three-quarter length portrait of Mrs. Thornycroft the sculptress (38). Mr. J. C. Dollman's "Carriage Accident in the Snow" (47) is powerfully realistic; and similar qualities deserve praise in Mr. H. Enfield's "The Seine—Stone-Barges going up with the Tide" (49). Mr. Winslow Homer sends a curious picture, "Cotton-Picking in North Carolina" (60). The effect produced is scarcely an agreeable one; but the work is full of character nevertheless. Mr. Frank Walton's "Spring Landscape" (32) is eminently cheerful and placid; and a splendid effect of sunset over a flooded landscape has been achieved by Mr. H. R. Robertson's "Summer Flood" (63). A stirring picture of the familiar "Gretna Green" school is Mr. H. G. Glendon's "Friends or Foes" (66); but since the memorable evening when Mr. Alfred Jingle ran away with Miss Rachel Wardle we have become satiated, pictorially, with elopements, furiously pursuing parents, and postchaises breaking down. "Evening by the Old Mill" (72), by Mr. W. Bright Morris, is a true English landscape, quiet, careful, tender, and harmonious; and much breadth and vigour in handling and mellowness of colour distinguish Mr. Val Davis's "Evening Glow of a Winter Sun" (87). Mr. J. D. Linton sends but a single picture, "Biron" (94), a study of a man in armour, very bold and picturesque, but nothing more than a study. Mr. C. E. Perugini's "Girl Reading" (96) is chiefly remarkable for its subtle effect of reflected light. Mr. E. Douglas's "Milkmaids and Marguerites" (99)—one of the "maids" leading two lively calves—is a charming pastoral, graceful in drawing and brilliant in colour. Mr. H. Weigall's "Trumpeter" (102) is, taken as the portrait of a performer on a silver clarion attached to her Majesty's Life Guards, a respectable performance; artistically, it is commonplace in design and staring in colour. Mr. B. W. Leader has two admirable landscapes, "An Autumn in Switzerland" and "Summer-time in Worcestershire" (135); and there is much disciplined vigour in Mr. Joseph Knight's "After Much Rain" (124). Landscape and figures are cleverly combined in Mr. F. Morgan's "Charity" (121). Mr. R. B. Browning, a son, we believe, of the poet, exhibits much promise, and a good deal of actual and brilliant performance, in "A Worker in Brass: Antwerp" (130). The figure brass-worker is life-size, and admirably drawn. Mr. H. W. B. Davis, R.A.'s "Afternoon on the Cliffs," a land and sea scape, with sheep and lambs on the shore, very narrowly escapes being a grand picture. From every point of view, however, it is a most meritorious one. A large hunting-picture, "Major Brown and his Northumberland Hounds" (154), by Mr. Charles Lutyens, takes up too much space, and can be interesting only to those who are fond of fox-hunting. Talent of a marked order is visible in Mr. F. M. Trappes's "Coopersall Church" (162). The old red house, the water, and the distant landscape have been studied with the most scrupulous care. Mr. F. W. B. Davis has another powerful and massive picture, "Evening Light" (175). As a study of cattle it is superb. There is much grace but little strength in Mr. H. Lejeune, A.R.A.'s "Girl by a Stream" (179). Sir Daniel Macnee's life-size portrait of "Sir James Bain, Provost of Glasgow," is replete with the breadth and solidity of treatment for which the foremost portrait-painter of Scotland has so long been famed. Mr. J. W. Burton Knight's "Carrying Hay" is unpretending, but fresh, lively, and truthful; and an excellent landscape with cattle, with a brilliant glow of light, is Mr. J. Farquharson's "Evening" (209). Mr. T. Faed, R.A., has but a solitary contribution, "Maggie and her Friends," a Scotch lassie fondling two colley dogs in a landscape. The picture has just sufficient goodness to assure us that Mr. Faed's hand has not lost its cunning, and to make us wish that he would favour the public with more frequent and more important specimens of his handiwork. Cattle trudging through the snow over a mountain are the leading personages in Mr. J. MacWhirter's "Vanguard" (215). Mr. Carl Schloesser's "Reprimand" (218), a crabbed old priest, in *soutane* and shovel hat, scolding a naughty boy and girl who have seemingly played truant from school, is full of quiet humour. Mrs. Louise Jopling's "The Village Maid," a pretty girl leaning her cheek against a water-jar by a well-side, is a most charming work. The drawing, the composition, the light and shade, and the colour leave little to be desired. Mrs. Jopling's "Village Maid" is not, happily, in such terrible trouble as the heroine of Greuze's immortal "Cruche cassée." Mr. A. Elmore, R.A.'s, Pompeii, A.D. 79" (233), a delicate study of a young mother and her child, is chiefly remarkable for its symmetrical drawing and careful arrangement of drapery. Mr. Andrew MacCallum's "Dream of Ancient Egypt: Morning of the Exodus" (240), is hung too far up for its many good qualities to be properly appreciated. Mr. Leslie Thomson's "After Sunset; Brittany" (243) has the advantage of being hung directly over Mr. Millais's splendid picture of Lord Shaftesbury; thus "Sunset in Brittany" is sure to attract attention, and nearer acquaintance makes it still more agreeable. Another clever Breton picture is Mr. G. F. Munn's small but strong "Grey Day" (261), and the veteran T. Webster, A.R.A., sends a delightful little "Portrait of himself in a coney chair." Mr. T. Graham's "Philosopher's Breakfast" (263), a benignant old gentleman "taking in the milk" which a pretty milkmaid has poured from the can, is at once delicate and humorous. Mr. C. H. Poingdestre's "Roman Wine-Carts" is vivid, picturesque, and romantic in its realism; but it is a pity that Mr. Poingdestre is so fond of lingering in the outskirts of Rome. Why does he not march boldly through the Porta del Popolo, and show us what the inside of the Eternal City, from his point of view, is like? Why does he not paint the Piazza Navona, or, better still, the square before the Pantheon? This able artist is again forcibly

represented in "Buffalo-Carts Crossing a Stream near the Pontine Marshes;" and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.A., is at his best in his splendid landscape, "The Alps at Rosenlau" (263). Mr. Elmore's picture of a lady who fancies that she sees a ghost in a looking-glass—the artist makes us see the phantom in *propria persona*—is judiciously entitled "Such Tricks has Strong Imagination." Thus Mr. Elmore, while painting ghosts, warns us that we are not to believe in them. Mr. D. White's "Colonel Newcome at the Charterhouse," founded on what is perhaps the most pathetic passage in the whole of Thackeray's novel, is marked by much quiet dignity, but is a little confused in composition. Mr. E. F. Brewtnall's "Blind Beggar's Daughter" (290) satisfactorily illustrates the opening stanza of the quaint old ballad, and is picturesquely mediæval in conception and execution. The subject of Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Tipping" (314)—a coal-waggon on a railway siding, is certainly not picturesque; but it is relieved from vulgarity by its thorough honesty and truthfulness. The horses are excellent in form and attitude. Mr. John Collier's "Glacier Stream" (313) will always be a favourite with its possessor in sultry weather, so remarkably icy does the stream look. Mr. Collier should paint the river Genil, at Granada. It is fed by the snows of the Sierra Nevada, and is said to be, all the year round, the coldest river, as Granada is about the hottest city, in Europe. Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A.'s, "The Cleopatra in the Bay of Biscay" (330) is a good study of stormy weather in a proverbially stormy sea, and a remarkably clever drawing is Mr. H. Enfield's "Salt-water Marsh." Thoroughly rural and very harmoniously coloured is Mr. F. Morgan's "After the Reapers' Work is Done" (357). Mrs. Kate Perugini exhibits a sparkling picture called "A Competitive Examination," in which a little schoolgirl, book in hand, seated on a bench, is gravely questioning a couple of dolls on their educational progress; and Mr. G. H. Boughton's "Green Leaves among the Sore" (374), a group of comely girls and children surrounded by autumnal foliage, is as charming in treatment, although not so striking in subject, as the same artist's "Waning of the Honeymoon," which we have already noticed. Mr. Walter C. Horsley's "Shopping at Constantinople" (408) is most animated in its grouping and successful in its contrasts of Oriental with European costumes; and there is some humour, and more painstaking and skilful manipulation in "An Eastern Puzzle," by Mr. N. Chevalier. The group of Chinese Buddhist priests enjoying a quiet "round game" is capably drawn. The colour of the picture—a series of "arrangements" in blue and straw colour—is peculiar. Mr. John O'Connor's "View of Westminster from Lambeth" (431) is full of breadth and well-balanced light and shade; and Mr. F. Small's "Highland Harvest Home" (468) is very bright and bustling. Mr. Small has had the good sense not to insist too much on the kilt—a garment which is worn by very few persons in the Highlands beyond gentlemen's gillies and London solicitors out for a holiday. The majority of the revellers in this well-painted picture are dressed, as they should be, in the nether garments of civilisation. "Sleep, Baby, sleep" (493), by Mr. H. A. Shade, is a pretty and carefully finished study of genre; and mildly pathetic is Mr. H. Woods' "Convalescents," a scene at the Children's Hospital at Highgate. "The Moon is up; but yet it is not Night" (521), by Miss Alice Havers, is a very tenderly-treated landscape, with two female figures; and considerable ambition is shown in Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's "Remorse of Nero" (547), the grovelling figure of a person in Roman costume. Mr. Waterhouse's Nero is gaunt, haggard, and remorseful enough in appearance; but he looks full forty years of age. Is the artist aware that the son of Ahenobarbus and Agrippina was very fat, and when he burned Rome down under thirty?

In our next and concluding notice we shall touch upon some of the ablest of the water-colour drawings, and upon the few—the very few—works in sculpture which call for notice in the existing Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

FINE ARTS.

Sir Noel Paton's allegorical picture, "Life or Death," has been submitted for her Majesty's inspection.

Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, the well-known photographers, of 96, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who were recently favoured by the Pope with special sittings for his portrait, have sent us two excellent representations of his Holiness, which have been highly approved by him.

Mr. Murdoch, of 41, Castle-street, Holborn, has issued two clever oleograph copies of pictures by Mr. Alfred de Breanski, representing views on the Upper Thames. They are called "The Mill Wheel" and "The Swans' Retreat," and are in all respects favourable examples of this mode of colour-printing.

Visitors to the Academy and persons unable to stroll through the galleries of Art in Burlington House this year will be glad to possess Mr. Henry Blackburn's illustrated "Academy Notes" (Chatto and Windus), in which singularly faithful sketches of the principal paintings are given. Mr. Wallis Mackay, a clever caricaturist, has poked some good-humoured fun at the Academy in a new brochure, "The Piccadilly Peep-Show; or, Round the R. A. in Fifteen Minutes" (Richardson and Best); and those who take pleasure in comic sketches of this kind will be delighted with the contents of the "Unofficial Guide to the Royal Academy, illustrated by Jay Pen and H. B. Pencil," published by Abel Heywood and Son.

Mr. Taverner Knott has painted a full-length portrait of the Queen for the Maharajah of Johore, who intends it for the adornment of the Governor's palace, Singapore. In the composition, pose, and colouring the artist has succeeded in conveying an admirable idea of her Majesty. When last at Holyrood Palace her Majesty viewed this picture.

Le Chevalier Norchi has on view at his museum, 22, Wigmore-street, a statue of Hercules in marble, life-size, by Glyson, who lived at Athens three hundred years before Christ.

An illustrated catalogue of the Winter Exhibition (1877-8) at the Grosvenor Gallery of drawings by the old masters and water-colour drawings by deceased artists of the British School has been published at the Librairie de l'Art, 134, New Bond-street, and by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It contains fourteen full-page illustrations, reproduced from the originals by the aid of a process invented by Mr. Alfred Dawson, and now for the first time put to a practical test with satisfactory results; and the volume is prefaced by a critical introduction by Mr. J. Comyns Carr.

In the galleries of Mr. Streeter, the well-known jeweller, of 18, New Bond-street, may now be seen an exceedingly curious collection of works of art imported direct from Japan. Of these beautiful articles some are of domestic use, others are purely decorative, but all are distinguished for grace and ingenuity of design and exquisite delicacy of workmanship. Another matter of interest is an exact model of a native nobleman's room, furnished in the peculiar style customary in the dwellings of the Japanese aristocracy. There is also on view an assortment of beautiful English-made jewellery.

THE INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS.

Three more Illustrations are given this week of the dispatch of the Indian Native Regiments through the Suez Canal to Malta, which has been so much discussed. One represents the screw-steamers Bengal and Orilamme leaving Port Said, at the end of the Canal opening to the Mediterranean Sea, for the voyage of 900 miles to Malta, on the 22nd ult.; the screw-steamer Bangalore, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, left Port Said on the same day, taking in tow the St. Mildred and the Hannibal sailing-vessels, which had been brought through from Suez by the Canal tugs. H.M.S. Minotaur and H.M.S. Defence lay at anchor in the harbour of Port Said. The sketch is by Lieutenant W. A. Eastman, of the Royal Marine Artillery, on board the Minotaur. The arrival at Malta of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's screw-steamer Goa, towing the transport Duke of Athol, in which the 25th Madras Native Infantry were conveyed, took place on the 24th ult.; these vessels had issued through the Suez Canal on the 18th. In passing the lighthouse of St. Elm, they were greeted with cheers by the men of the 61st Regiment, which had lately arrived in England; and this salutation was repeated, in passing Fort Manoel, by the cheers of the 42nd Highlanders. Fort Manoel stands on an island, connected by a small bridge with the shore. The Lazzaretto, or quarantine-house, is on the same island, part of which, being the glacis of the fort, is shown to the right of the view in our Engraving; here it is that the 25th Madras Native Infantry have since been encamped. This view is from a sketch by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, of the 61st Regiment. It shows the harbour and town of Valetta, with the entrance, guarded by Fort Teigné and Fort St. Elmo, St. Paul's Church (English), and St. John's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, and the signal station on the Governor's Palace, near the spire of St. Paul's Church. Our illustration of the first general review of the Indian native troops at Malta, held on Saturday, the 1st inst., on the Floriana Parade, is from a photograph supplied by the Valetta agent of Messrs. H. S. King and Co. The cavalry, shown to the left hand, are the 1st Bombay Lancers, commanded by Colonel Blair, V.C.; the masses of infantry are the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, under Colonel King, the 25th Madras Native Infantry, under Colonel Gibb, and the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, to which were added the Malta Fencibles, on this parade, all in the vanward array; whilst in the rear of these stand the Madras and Bombay Sappers, the 9th Bombay Native Infantry (Colonel Thompson), and the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, under Colonel Miles. The General commanding the whole contingent is Major-General Ross, C.B. In the background is seen the Quarantine Harbour, with some of the transports moored there; the St. Osyth, screw-steamer, having the 2nd Ghoorkas on board, lies outside the islet on which is Fort Manoel and the Lazzaretto. To the left hand, far in the background, is the encampment of the 25th Madras Native Infantry. The suburbs of Sliema and St. Julian are seen in the distance.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., was entertained at a banquet at Cheltenham on Wednesday, in celebration of his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chair was taken by the Duke of Beaufort.

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Mayor of Oxford in honour of the visit of the Bath and West of England Society to that city. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., and Mr. Hall, M.P., were guests.

Lord Derby presided on Wednesday at a meeting in Liverpool to organise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans left destitute by the Haydock explosion. The secretary of the meeting announced promised subscriptions to the amount of about £8000, including £3000 from the owners of the pit.

The work of placing Cleopatra's Needle upon the Thames Embankment is rapidly advancing to a close. The new granite pedestal is almost complete, and the process of raising the obelisk from the vessel by means of hydraulic presses has been begun.

The anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held on Wednesday night at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel. About 120 ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Henry Bayley, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Shipping Company presided. Subscriptions amounting to £481 were announced.

On Wednesday the second summer exhibition of the Royal Botanical Society took place in the gardens at Regent's Park, under the patronage of the Duke of Teck. The exhibition comprised flowers of all kinds, but orchids formed the leading feature. In this class of flowers there were some remarkably fine specimens, the first prize for amateurs being awarded to Lord Londesborough.

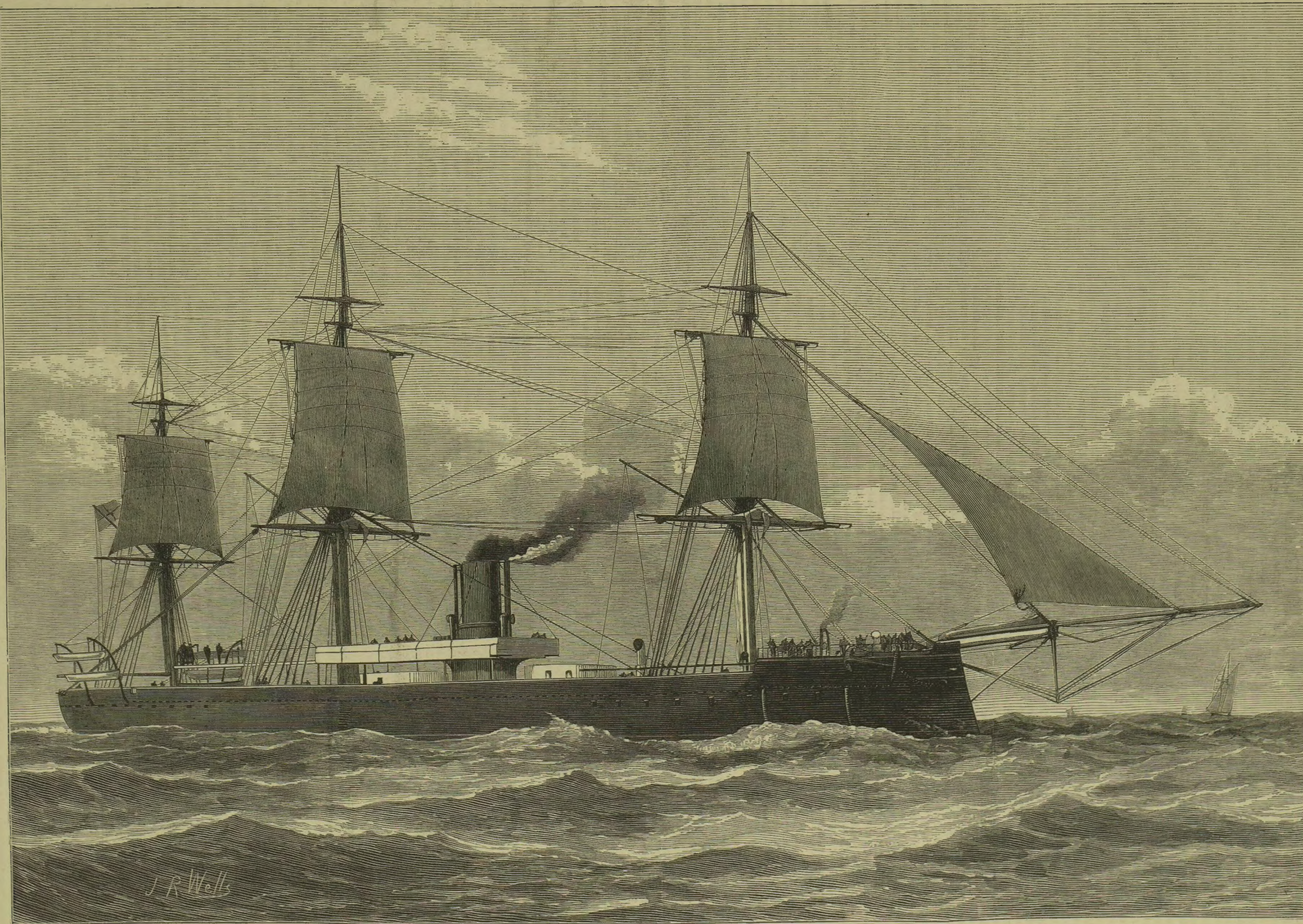
The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in June was 78,873, of whom 38,813 were in workhouses and 40,060 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1555, 220, and 6976 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 835, of whom 600 were men, 178 women, and 57 children under sixteen.

The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes held its forty-first anniversary at Barnsley on Wednesday. The morning conference was presided over by the chairman of the council, in the absence of Lord F. Cavendish. There was a large attendance of delegates. The report showed that, while seven years ago there were fifty-seven institutes connected with the union, to-day there are 236, with 43,000 members. Mr. Baines, of Leeds, was re-elected president. The annual meeting following the morning conference took place in the evening. Mr. Barron, M.P., presided in the absence of Lord Gordon, caused by sudden illness. He strongly supported the claims of mechanics' institutes, which had a large educating and moral influence. The prizes earned by students during the year were distributed.

There were 2441 births and 1481 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 158, and the deaths by 97, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had steadily declined from 80 to 40 in the seven preceding weeks, were 42 last week, of which 18 were certified as unvaccinated and 10 as vaccinated; in the remaining 14 cases the certifying medical practitioners omitted to give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 199, 204, and 206 in the three preceding weeks, further increased to 270, exceeding the average by 61: of these 169 resulted from bronchitis, and 72 from pneumonia. There were 18 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 135 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 25 from diarrhoea. In the Greater London 2951 births and 1712 deaths were registered. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was only 25.3 hours, although the sun was above the horizon during 114.5 hours.



REVIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS ON THE FLORIANA PARADE, MALTA.



THE GERMAN IRONCLAD GROSSER KURFÜRST, LATELY SUNK OFF FOLKESTONE.

PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses adjourned for the Whitsuntide vacation yesterday week (the Chancellor of the Exchequer having had the satisfaction to secure several votes for the Civil Service Estimates before the faithful Commons separated); and on Thursday a remarkably few hon. members graced the benches of the Lower Chamber when the House reassembled. Seeing that two of the most eminent members of the House of Lords are absent on matters of the highest import, it will not be surprising if the attendance in the Upper Chamber on Monday next should be small. But the same cause can hardly be supposed to have kept the great majority of members from their seats in the Lower House on Thursday. The diminution of numbers was, nevertheless, most noticeable; and the white hat of this hon. member and the white waistcoat of that Minister did not indicate much readiness for business on the part of those who were present. Even the questions were few. Colonel Stanley, in a very few sentences, assured Colonel Arbutnot that the pensions and good-conduct pay of the Reserves would be looked after; informed Mr. Hayter that a number of captains had been sent out to the Cape at the request of Lieutenant-General Thesiger; and made known to Sir George Campbell that he did not consider it desirable to make any change in the number of infantry battalions for service in India. Whether irritated or not at the somewhat perky elocution of Mr. E. Stanhope in stating that the Indian troops employed in the Perak Expedition would be paid out of the Indian exchequer, Sir G. Campbell made a show of severity in announcing that he would on an early date call attention to the injustice done to the Indian taxpayer in the matter. Mr. Rylands was the first to stop the way on the Speaker putting the question that he should leave the chair. The hon. member for Burnley rose, and, with notes in one hand and eye-glasses in the other, did not abate one jot of his jerky action as he solemnly lectured the Ministerial side of the House on the uselessness of Treaties. The House was in no mood for laughter, or there might have been some merriment at the implication thrown out by Mr. Rylands that the negotiations now going on in Berlin might be absolutely fruitless. Very grave and earnest, however, was the hon. member. Now and then, indeed, his voice sank so low and his tone was so solemn that it almost seemed the words "My dear brethren" would escape his lips. He would recover himself in the nick of time, however, to have a side dig at the Government for their double-dealing on the Eastern Question. Finally, Mr. Rylands moved, as a practical comment on his animadversions against the Treaty of Vienna and the Treaties of 1856 and 1871—

That, in the opinion of this House, all future treaties between this country and foreign Powers under which this country is engaged, separately or in conjunction with any other Power to interfere by force of arms, or by armed demonstration, or by the contribution of any military contingent or pecuniary subsidy, to attack or defend any Government or nation with reference to its internal arrangements or foreign relations, or on any other contingency whatsoever, ought to be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament before being ratified, in order that an opportunity may be afforded to both Houses of expressing their opinion upon the provisions of such treaties.

Mr. E. Jenkins posed in his favourite attitude of a philosophic statesman in seconding the resolution; and Mr. Gladstone drew a somewhat fuller house when he rose, and, in a comparatively short speech, spoke with studious moderation and calmness on the question—dwelling, in conclusion, with some emphasis, on the necessity of our Plenipotentiaries exercising the utmost vigilance against England being rashly involved in dangerous guarantees in any future treaty that may be negotiated. Characteristically conciliatory yet discriminating was Sir Stafford Northcote in acknowledging the great importance of the subject, and in pointing out the objection that the proposition might be thought by other Powers as bearing too much on pending negotiations. Nor could the Chancellor of the Exchequer see how the scheme could be worked practically by the Government, although he allowed that in the United States treaties had to receive the sanction of the Senate before they were definitively ratified. In this country the questions which might be involved in any treaty were so amply discussed that the Government were in perfect possession of the aggregate opinion of Parliament when they gave instructions to their representatives at any Conference. When Sir Stafford Northcote quickly twitted Mr. Rylands with using arguments for the abolition of all treaties, it was to be observed that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Courtney chuckled hugely, as if by no means displeased at a palpable hit against their hon. friend. As a last word, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said so weighty a question ought to be brought forward formally, and not as an amendment against going into Supply. At the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Rylands, satisfied with the brief discussion of his motion, did not go to a division. There were various other motions to be disposed of ere Colonel Stanley could reach the haven of Supply for the Army Estimates.

THE GROSSER KURFÜRST.

We present an Illustration of this unfortunate German iron-clad war-ship, the loss of which, accompanied by that of more than 280 men, by collision with the Admiral's flagship König Wilhelm, in sight of Folkestone, was fully described in our last. The Grosser Kurfürst, as we stated, was a turret-ship carrying four 10-inch Krupp rifled guns in her two turrets, and two smaller guns on her deck; she was not nearly so large as the König Wilhelm, the extreme displacement being 6663 tons. Her turret-plates were ten inches thick, and the armour of her sides from seven to nine inches. She was constructed at the Prussian Government Dockyard of Wilhelmshafen, and was launched about three years ago. A diver has this week made an examination, and found that the vessel is in two distinct halves, one half lying keel uppermost and the other half having a mast standing. The diver thinks the ship received a twist when her boilers exploded. He says that the side of the ship is torn away for about twenty feet, but that the depth of the breach is not more than three or four feet at its widest part.

The annual dinner of the Merchant Taylors' Company took place on Tuesday. The Duke of Teck was present.

The Corporation of Maidstone has opened its library and museum on Sunday afternoons.

The importation of hams increases. Numbers come from Canada. In the last five months the value was £857,534, against £553,967 in the corresponding period of last year.

A telegram from Constantinople states that 25,000 men of the Russian army in the neighbourhood of the city are down with typhoid, typhus, and other diseases.

An art-exhibition has been opened at Margate by Mr. Lewis, M.P. for Londonderry. It contains 498 objects, from 300 exhibitors.

The Bishop of Chichester consecrated on Saturday the parish church of St. Leonard's, Aldrington. The ancient edifice, which, as far back as the local records run, had been a heap of ruins, was of the thirteenth century, a period to which many Sussex churches owe their birth, and not a few their decoration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As is often the case, the weather on the "off" day at Epsom was a vast improvement upon that which we had to endure on the Derby Day, and a programme to which the handsome amount of £1500 was added produced some capital sport. Lord Olive (9 st. 4 lb.), in spite of his heavy weight, won a six-furlong Welter Handicap in rare style; and the Rosebery Stakes, a new race with £500 added, was inaugurated most successfully. The field of eleven comprised several of our best handicap horses, and Kaleidoscope (8 st. 4 lb.) proved himself nearly the equal of Hesper (8 st. 12 lb.), whom he defeated by more than a length. The latter is probably feeling the effects of the immense amount of work that he has done this year; still, Kaleidoscope has clearly returned to his very best form, and the poor show made by Bonnie Scotland in the Derby is more unaccountable than ever, as the two had been galloped together in such a way that Lord Rosebery's recent purchase appeared pretty sure of the highest honours of the turf.

The Oaks day was also favoured with very fine weather, and the attendance was even larger than usual. The card contained no race of interest until the Oaks was reached, and then all attention was centered on Pilgrimage and Jannette, as the result was naturally regarded as a mere match between the pair. Pilgrimage went very tenderly on her near fore-leg, and wore heavy bandages; but Jannette, though perhaps a trifle light, made a great many fresh friends, and started nearly as good a favourite as Lord Lonsdale's filly. Clémentine looked exceedingly well; but none of the remaining five attracted any attention. At the first attempt they were sent away to a first-rate start, the lot running in a line for about a hundred yards, when the Pulsatilla filly, on the inside, went to the front, followed by Bab-at-the-Bowster filly, Eau de Vie going on third just in front of Jannette, Clémentine, and Preciosa, with the favourite at their heels, and Fair Lyonesse last. After passing Sherwood's the Pulsatilla filly increased her lead to two lengths, and was followed by Bab-at-the-Bowster filly, Jannette, and Eau de Vie, a gap separating these as they passed the mile post from Pilgrimage, Clémentine, and Preciosa, Fair Lyonesse still bringing up the rear. Pulsatilla filly still further increased her advantage, and going through the furzes was four lengths clear of Eau de Vie, at whose neck succeeded Jannette, and so to the top of the hill, where they changed places, and at the same time Pilgrimage and Clémentine improved their positions. Preciosa and Bab-at-the-Bowster filly had now dropped back behind Fair Lyonesse, and, being tailed off as they came into the straight, Pulsatilla filly was still in possession of the lead, and was followed into the line for home by Jannette and Clémentine until crossing the road, when Pilgrimage drew up on the outside and took third place. Below the distance Jannette took up the running, followed by Pilgrimage; but, notwithstanding a gallant effort on the part of the favourite, Jannette led her own to the end, and won all out by a length. Clémentine was a bad third, and then came Eau de Vie fourth, Pulsatilla filly fifth, Preciosa sixth, Fair Lyonesse next, and Bab-at-the-Bowster filly last. As soon as she became cool, Pilgrimage was found to be very lame; and we fear that she will never run again. It was reported that she broke down nearly half a mile from home; but the resolute style in which she finished, gaining considerable ground on Jannette from the distance, convinces us that this is almost impossible, and we fancy the mishap occurred after she had passed the post. Jannette is Lord Falmouth's third Oaks winner, Queen Bertha and Spinaway having taken the "ladies' race" for him in 1863 and 1875 respectively. The Epsom Gold Cup—another new race, over the Derby course—was rendered very interesting from the antagonism of Hampton, Lord Olive, and Verneuil. In the face of all Hampton's great performances of last season, odds were actually laid upon Lord Olive, who was in receipt of 24 lb. for the three years—if anything, a little less than weight for age. Truly, the infatuation of backers of horses is at times utterly unaccountable! The result was just what ought to have been anticipated: Lord Olive was in hopeless trouble before reaching the distance; and Hampton left Verneuil with scarcely an effort, and won as he liked. We feel sure that a mile is quite as far as Lord Olive cares to go. Hampton looked a perfect picture, though a trifle lusty; so he ought to be in grand condition for Ascot next week, where Petrarch, Silvio, Chamant, and the other cracks may find it too great a task to beat the little hurdle-racer in the Gold Cup.

Though there has been racing at Streatham, Croydon, and Manchester during the early part of this week, we need only refer to the Manchester Cup, which was run on Wednesday, and to which £1000 was added. Red Comyn (5 st. 10 lb.), another Russley "certainty," who at one time looked like seeing 2 to 1, retired to comparatively long odds on a report that he was coughing, and never took a prominent part in the race. Even his light weight could not enable Ecossais (7 st. 10 lb.) to stay a mile and a half; while Zucchero (7 st. 5 lb.) and Strathmore (7 st. 5 lb.) finished respectively second and third, just as they did in the Metropolitan, neither of them having a chance with Attalus (6 st. 4 lb.), who ran very prominently for upwards of a mile in the Derby. The success of Mr. Houldsworth in such a capital stake was naturally very popular.

The Ranelagh Club held their first hunters' show on Monday.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, carried out with much spirit their annual games and exercises on Wednesday.

The Australian cricketers still pursue their victorious career. An Eighteen of Elland had no chance with them last week, all succumbing in the first innings for the wretched total of 29. Boyle performed the extraordinary feat of taking seven wickets (three of them clean bowled) in eight balls. His entire analysis was—18 overs, 11 wickets, 12 runs; and Spofforth took six wickets for only 16 runs. Their match against Eighteen of Batley was drawn, owing to the rain; but, as they had scored 170 in their first innings, of which Horan had put together 50 in fine style, and were getting their opponents out with their usual rapidity, it was easy to see that they must have won easily. In spite of constant interruptions owing to rain, North v. South was played out at Lord's this week, the former gaining a well-earned victory by three wickets. It was essentially a batsman's match. For the winners, Lockwood (38), Barlow (20 and 23), Mr. D. Q. Steel (26 and 35), Emmett (not out, 32), Greenwood (not out, 36 and 18), and Shaw (35) all did well; and of their opponents, Messrs. W. G. Grace (45 and 77), A. W. Ridley (49), and W. H. Hadow (40 and 22) scored freely. For about the first time this season, Mr. A. G. Steel did not "come off" either with the bat or ball.

The horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was opened last Saturday. The entries numbered 337, a considerable falling off, but the qualities of the animals exhibited is stated to be excellent. Mr. Booth's hunter, Baldersley, was awarded the grand prize this year.

The dog show at Oxford, held this week, has been unusually successful, there having been 700 entries, and upwards of £300, besides a cup, offered as prizes.

NEW BOOKS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A peculiarly happy instance of the right man in the right place would at the first blush appear to be afforded by *Lectures on Mediæval Church History*, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin (Macmillan and Co.); but the most reverend and learned author himself, in a short preface, throws a little cold water upon any enthusiastic anticipations which might possibly be excited by so felicitous a combination of work and workman. First of all, the lectures which form the groundwork of the volume were delivered "a good many years ago," and demanded revision by the light of works, not always, for reasons given, easily accessible; in the next place, they were delivered "to a class of girls, at Queen's College, London," and the age and sex of the hearers, though the author is of opinion that "there is no need to break the bread of knowledge smaller for young women than young men," required "certain reticences and restraints of statement," which, it is understood, have been adhered to in the published collection; and, lastly, though they may be truly said to have been "published by request of hearers," those hearers were the most reverend and learned author's own daughters. But, to whatever extent expectation may be modified by these statements, it is pretty certain that ninety-nine readers out of a hundred will derive from a perusal of the lectures much of that satisfaction which arises from a sense of having drunk a refreshing draught of knowledge out of a well that can be depended upon for containing nothing but what, however limited the quantity, is of excellent quality. And that the quantity is very limited will be readily believed when it is stated that no fewer than twenty-nine lectures, with the addition, be it gratefully recorded, of an index, are contained in a single volume of by no means formidable bulk. At the present juncture the eye is naturally attracted, first of all, by the title of the fourth lecture, in which some brief remarks are made upon the subject of Islam, whose territorial sovereignty in Europe has lately received so crushing a blow. That lecture, however, though it was a necessary link in the series, and though it offers some valuable suggestions for the proper estimation of Mahomet and his religion, is among the shortest and the least substantial of the whole number; and the reader will certainly have to go elsewhere for supplementary information. And the same thing, from the very nature of the case, must be predicated of many another, if not every other, lecture; although, as has been already intimated, the quality of the information vouchsafed appears to be unexceptionable. As regards Hildebrand, for instance, the lecture devoted to him and his career is extremely interesting, appreciative, and instructive, but it has an air of singular meagreness; and the reader, who will indubitably "ask for more," might do worse than consult the sketch of that adamantine Pope contained, if memory be not treacherous, among the collected essays of the late Sir James Stephen. It may be well to say a word or two about the chronological division adopted by the most reverend and learned author. He considers the mediæval history of the Church to commence with the pontificate of Gregory the Great (590) and to conclude with the Reformation (1517), however modern, in some respects, the latter date may be considered. He, further, subdivides the history into three periods: the first, the springtime of the Middle Ages, from the pontificate of Gregory the Great to that of Gregory VII. (1050); the second, the summer of their glory, from the pontificate of Gregory VII. to that of Boniface VIII. (1294); the third, the years of their decline and decay, from the pontificate of Boniface VIII. to the Reformation. He that hath reason to differ from this arrangement, let him differ; but the generality of readers are likely to cry content.

A warm, if not a wide, welcome will probably be accorded to the first volume of the *History of the Church of England, from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*, by Richard Watson Dixon, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), for the author's work is pretty sure to command a circle of readers remarkable, if not for number, for the delight they take and the heat they display in the conduct of controversial matters. Some of them might even, in their secret hearts, repudiate the spirit of judicial impartiality and strict candour in which the author has endeavoured to fulfil his laborious but interesting task. Long time and much pains, indeed, he must have devoted to that task, which involved the examination of a complicated history—the history, in fact, of the English Reformation. Such a history may seem, in the nature of things, to offer but very small opportunity for novelty of treatment; and yet the author has contrived to set many matters before his readers in quite a new light, thus vindicating the truth of his assertion that many parts of the complicated story he has undertaken to re-tell stood greatly in need of elucidation. The author, during his elaborate study of the subject which he has so ably handled, was led to this general conclusion—"that at the time of the abolition of the Papal jurisdiction a reformation was needed in many things, but that it was carried out, on the whole, by bad instruments, and attended by great calamities." Many original sketches of character are set before the reader: Henry VIII., Sir Thomas More, Archbishop Warham, and Bishop Fisher are, of course, prominent among them, and especially conspicuous is Thomas Cromwell, better known to ordinary readers as that Cromwell who, according to Shakspeare, was charged by Wolsey "to fling away ambition," but was prevented by circumstances or by natural disposition from obeying that solemn charge. The "Life of Cromwell" by Fox is stigmatised as a mere romance; and the true description of the man and of his extraordinary rise is, according to our author's account, soon told in a few brief but graphic sentences. Thomas Cromwell, we are told, "was the son of a blacksmith, of Putney;" and "an aptness for the times" stood him, as many others before and since, "in the stead of public virtue or of high ability." He had been in his early days, by his own confession, a "ruffian;" and his Haman-like promotion to high honour and dignity "can only be regarded as the luck of a keen but low-minded political adventurer." He resembled not a few among the leaders of the Reformation, in that "he had been fond of rambling about foreign countries, instead of taking to some honest calling at home, and met with some remarkable adventures in his travels." He had such experience as must have been gained from the occupations of "a trooper, a clerk, and a money-lender." He was, moreover, "a good cook; and he had a traveller's knowledge of the modern languages; to which he added perhaps a smattering of Latin." He "was touched and called to a better understanding"—that is to say, he was converted "to the New Learning" by "Erasmus's Paraphrase on the New Testament;" but he was prudent enough to disguise, for a while, his conversion, because "he held that vice and virtue are but names, fit to amuse the learned, but not to be esteemed by him who would rise in the courts of princes," and because "the great art of the politician was, in his judgment, to penetrate into the secret inclinations of sovereigns, and discover the means of gratifying them without appearing to outrage decency and religion." Such was the man, we are taught, who made his "first essay in the art of suppression."

by superintending "the work of suppressing the small religious houses which Wolsey dissolved to found his colleges," and whom the despotic Henry, after using him, enriching him, ennobling him, delegating to him the highest functions of the Royal office, was ultimately to cast out "to infamy and death." Of Crammer it will be sufficient to say that his character is summed up in describing him as "a poor optimist" and "a memorable mixture of strength and weakness." And other notabilities there are, upon whose portraiture it is forbidden by limits of time and space so much as to touch. They are well worthy, however, of the reader's respectful attention. So also is the very elaborate examination of the case concerning "the fall of the religious houses of England;" and so, indeed, is almost the whole of the volume, and especially the part relating to "the history of the English Bible," a history described as "a labyrinth in which it is easy to be lost," although "a clue may perhaps be afforded in the reflection that there was from a very high antiquity a struggle between authorised, or at least not unauthorised versions, and versions of private design; which struggle lasted until the final triumph of authority." It was "the surprising industry of the Wickliffites," we are admonished, "in translating and multiplying copies of their versions by the pen," that "has given rise to the common mistake (which it was necessary even for More to correct, less than two hundred years later) that the Bible was first made English in the fourteenth century." The volume ends with the birth of Edward VI., and the death, twelve days afterwards, of his mother, in October, 1537, when, to about equal purpose, as it turned out, "the one raised to the extravagance of joy the hopes of the favourers of the New Learning, the other awoke within the bosom of a king the pious sadness of a husband."

ABOUT THE FLOWERY LAND.

A profusion of excellent illustrations and the presence of the ever-desirable index will add greatly to the delight which, in any case, the ordinary as well as the extraordinary reader could not fail to derive from the two volumes entitled *China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People*, by John Henry Gray, M.A., LL.D., edited by William Gow Gregor (Macmillan and Co.), a book from which it seems as if the dweller in England can draw any sort and any amount of information, to say nothing of prodigious entertainment, about the country and the fellow-countrymen of the "Heathen Chinee." Had Mr. Payn, before he wrote his last novel, which he has called "By Proxy" and has coloured Chinese, had the good fortune to light upon these volumes? It is not improbable that he had; and, if he had, the fact will fully account for his apparently intimate acquaintance with many peculiar institutions, especially the tortures, which prevail among the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The author of the volumes is described as "Archdeacon of Hong-Kong," so that he may be taken as a good authority; and his style, title, and opportunities will fully account for the significant and modest brevity with which the editor describes himself as having merely undertaken "what editorial work seemed necessary in connection with the publication," the author himself having returned to China last year, whilst the book was still in process of preparation. To show how exhaustive the work is, the best way will be to run through the table of contents. There is a very interesting and instructive introductory chapter, and then the author devotes a chapter a-piece to the government, to prisons and punishments, to religion, to popular gods and goddesses, to education and the press, to marriage, to divorce, to parents and children, to servants and slaves, to festivals, to funerals, to suicides, to titles of honour and visits of ceremony, to sumptuary laws, and to amusements and sports. So much for the first volume. The second deals, in order, with astrologers and fortune-tellers, with benevolent institutions and beggars, with hotels, inns, and restaurants, with pawnshops, with pagodas, with highways and bridges, with agriculture under the two aspects of "arable farms" and "stock farming," with gardens, with tea, with silk, with potteries, with ships, with fishing-boats and fishery, with the question of "aboriginal tribes," and with the "physical features" of the country. It is not easy to conceive a plan more conducive to thoroughness and comprehensiveness; and, in the execution of that plan, no fewer than one hundred and forty illustrations have been pressed into service for the greater delight and enlightenment of the reader athirst for amusement as well as for information. Where there is so embarrassing a wealth of subjects, one is puzzled to know what particular topic to touch upon, it being manifestly impossible to bestow even a very few lines upon all. Now, though the Chinaman has frequently been presented under many various aspects for the consideration of English readers, they have seldom if ever had their attention drawn to him as a sportsman and an athlete. It is true that, a few years ago, we had a Chinese giant among us in the flesh; but it by no means follows that a gigantic creature is also athletic; and it was whispered about that the dwarf who was wont to be exhibited as a foil to Chang could be relied upon to "double up" the giant, if matters came to a personal encounter. Nobody, therefore, will be "surprised to learn" that "the Chinese are not much given to athletic exercises." Still, athletics are not altogether unknown among them, and are carried by their public gymnastic performers to a pitch not inferior, as regards strength combined with skill and grace, to that attained by the tumblers of European streets. Athleticism, apart from the professional "strong man," is "mostly confined to candidates for military degrees, who, by constant practice, acquire great strength of body;" and the author was much astonished, as well he might be, "at Je-hoole on seeing the ease with which a cavalry officer, upwards of seventy years of age, pulled the strongest bows, and, armed with sword and lance, went through parts of the cavalry exercise." But, on the other hand, a great many folks, it may be safely asserted, will be "surprised to learn" that "foxhunting is not uncommon among the Chinese in the northern provinces," though the sport seems to differ considerably from that in vogue among our country gentlemen. The "Heathen Chinee," instead of keeping a pack of hounds, uses "two or three dogs only, which are not unlike the English lurcher;" and, from inability to discover any distinct statement to the contrary, we are forced to the conclusion that his foxhunting is of a very mild description, without horses, without huntsmen, without horns, without five-barred gates, without stone walls, without brooks, without "pink," without "tally-ho!" without anything, in fact, that gives the prestige to the English sport of foxhunting. The Chinaman, moreover, has coursing—of a sort; and the same qualifying words must be mentally added, when it is read that "in the midland and northern provinces shooting is a favourite sport with some gentlemen," and that "regattas are not unknown to the Chinese." In their coursing a great figure is cut by a trained falcon; and it is stated that "the hare, when pursued, appears to have a greater dread of the bird than of the dogs." We are all aware that the "Heathen Chinee" is fond of cards and of gambling; but it may not be so generally known that cricket-fighting and quail-fighting are sports as popular in China as cock-fighting once was in England. The cricket meant is, of course, the insect of that name, the chirper "on the hearth." Of personal adventures

the author recounts a few; he was on several occasions attacked and mobbed; he was once, at least, if not more than once, captured by robbers; and he now and then experienced the peculiar sensation of being in danger of losing his life. Readers to whom culinary matters are of interest will find in the second volume some account of the way in which dogs, cats, and rats are utilised as food. It appears that "the flesh of black dogs and cats is generally preferred, because it is supposed to possess more nutriment than that of cats and dogs of any other colour." Moreover, "the flesh of the horse is eaten both by the Chinese and the Mongolians," as well as by the French and by other sensible people; and it does not give one a very high idea of the author's and his friends' fitness for "getting on" among the various folks they encountered, when we find that they run the risk of giving offence by a refusal of proffered hospitality rather than eat a slice of horseflesh or drink a cup of mare's milk. Why, here at home, for no other reason than to put prejudice to shame, gentlemen of culture and refinement have been known to eat not only horseflesh, but assflesh—to dine not only on the "filet de cheval à la Jockey Club," but also on the "filet d'âne à la Balaam." Squeamishness in a traveller is a sad drawback.

Not often, one would be inclined to say, does the English reader get a chance of handling a book of which the language is, with the exception of a few words, English, and of which the type-setting and binding were "entirely executed by Chinese." That rare chance, however, is afforded in the case of *The Folk-Lore of China*, by N. B. Denny, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., &c. (Trübner and Co.), a curious volume consisting of "a series of articles contributed to the *China Review*," and republished "with a few additions and corrections." The object of the book is to propagate "a better knowledge of Chinese popular beliefs," at the same time that attention is drawn to points of affinity between the folk-lore of China and that of the Aryan and Semitic races. Appended to the contents of the volume is an index, whereof the helpfulness in such a case is exceeding great, and worthy of grateful acknowledgment. The author commences with some introductory remarks upon the attention which has been lately given to the study of folk-lore, upon the vast and interesting field of inquiry presented by the populous Chinese Empire, upon the similarity noticeable between Chinese and Western beliefs, and so on. He then proceeds to divide his subject under various heads. First, he deals with superstitions prevailing in respect of birth, marriage, and death. Next, he discourses about days and seasons and about the circumstances which cause them to be regarded as lucky or unlucky. After this, portents or omens, auguries, lucky numbers, and dreams, all come in for their share of dissertation. Thence we are led on to the consideration of matters appertaining to "charms, spells, amulets, and divinations," to "ghosts, apparitions, and supernatural beings," to "witchcraft and demonology," to "elves, fairies, and brownies," to "serpents, dragons, fabulous animals, and monsters;" and the concluding chapter is devoted to "fables and proverbial lore." It is pertinent to observe here that the author, while comparing together English and Chinese lore, will probably enlighten his readers not much less as regards the popular customs and sayings of the United Kingdom than as regards those of the Flowery Land. Nor is it impertinent to suggest that searches after parallels, coincidences, analogies, or whatever may be the proper term, are a little disposed to see more similarity than other folks can for the life of them descry. The similarity, in fact, is no more than is to be accounted for by our common humanity. It would, of course, be extremely remarkable if the day of the year corresponding in the Chinese calendar with our St. Swithin's day were considered by the "Celestials," as it is by us "foreign devils," the day which is to decide the question of rain for the next "forty days;" but it is not so very remarkable that the Chinese should expect rain, "more or less," for "forty days" to come, if it should rain on Feb. 3, and we should have the like expectation if it should rain on July 15. Somebody, however, may say that the singular coincidence is in the "forty days;" but we are not altogether unaccustomed to "forty" as a mystic round number, and, so long as there is so much humanity in human nature, it will not be surprising to find that in two different countries a subsequent prevalence of rain is expected, if it should rain on some particular day, which is not the same and not at the same season of the year in those countries. It may seem to some persons more to the point to certify that the popular superstition is in both cases upset by the evidence of facts resting upon observation and experience; and so much the author certifies, adding useful testimony to curious information. The index, which has already been gratefully acknowledged, will enable the reader easily to collate the author's notes with the more elaborate descriptions to be found in Archdeacon Gray's work upon China (Macmillan and Co.), whenever the two books, which are widely different, however, in purpose and scope, touch upon the same subjects.

THE LATE DR. R. CARRUTHERS.

The fellow-citizens of this estimable veteran journalist and accomplished man of letters accorded him the honours of a public funeral on Saturday, the 1st inst. The Provost and magistrates and Town Council of Inverness, preceded by the town officers with their halberds, led the procession from the house at Ness Bank, in which Dr. Carruthers had lived, through the streets and over the Suspension Bridge and up to the cemetery, which is situated on a beautiful wooded hill. This procession was joined by the members of the Inverness Literary Institute, the printers of the *Inverness Courier* and of the *Advertiser*, the editors, publishers, and other staff of these and other North British newspapers, and the Faculty of Solicitors in that town. The chief mourners were Mr. Robert and Mr. Walter Carruthers, two of the sons of the deceased gentleman, Mr. James Rose and Mr. Samuel Read (of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, London), who are two of his sons-in-law, and eleven of his grandsons. The shops in the town were closed, the Union Jack on the Castle was hoisted half-mast high, and the bells of the Cathedral and the West Church tolled solemnly as the procession went its way. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor, of the West Church, in the house of the deceased, and in presence of his mourning family and private friends, agreeably to the Scottish custom, before the coffin was laid in the hearse.

We have already spoken of the recent death of Dr. Robert Carruthers, which occurred on Sunday, the 26th ult., but a few days after the jubilee or demi-centenary commemoration of his able editorship at Inverness. That important and advancing town, the capital of the North Scottish Highlands, is indebted to him for just fifty years' public services in its local and periodical literature, which must have powerfully assisted the social progress of the whole community throughout a very wide provincial region. The nature of such benefits, direct and indirect, as the managing proprietor and conductor of a first-class country paper is enabled to confer upon the district around him, can hardly be appreciated by mere Londoners, as the metropolitan press is conducted in a very different manner. There is, in the provincial press, far greater scope for the

exercise of that kind of originality and individual genius, which is allied with strongly marked features in the moral disposition; in other words, for the impress of a characteristic personality upon the journal. The country editor, if he be a really superior man, becomes a local counsellor-general, monitor, and referee, in political and social affairs, in the pursuits of art and knowledge, in the culture of taste and intelligence, and upon questions of morals and manners, within the limits of his own competency to form an opinion. He is known and seen of all men in his neighbourhood, and such was the position of Dr. Carruthers during half a century, in the conduct of the *Inverness Courier*. He was honoured, in November, 1871, with a public testimonial in the shape of a portrait and a bust of himself, presented at a dinner attended by many gentlemen of influence in that part of Scotland. The bust was by his son-in-law, the late Mr. Alexander Munro, a sculptor of considerable talent.

But this diligent and accomplished literary scholar made himself also known, with a high degree of credit among scholars and literary men, by the work he did in other quarters, for publishers in Edinburgh and in London, and for all English readers. His life of Alexander Pope, with the edition of Pope's works issued by Mr. Bohn, his labours in Chambers' "Cyclopædia of English Literature," of which he was the editor and principal writer, with his edition of Boswell's Johnson's "Tour to the Hebrides," and many contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to current reviews and magazines, have gained a very general recognition of his merits as a literary biographer, commentator, and annotator, worthy to be ranked, perhaps, with the late John Forster in the same kind of studies.

Dr. Carruthers therefore owed, in some measure, to his learning and talents, as well as to the charm of his exquisite geniality and courtesy his unaffected kindness, modesty, and frankness, the personal regard in which he was held by the most famous contemporary authors. He deserved and enjoyed the friendship of Thackeray, of Carlyle, of Rogers, of Allan Cunningham and his sons, of Douglas Jerrold, and others whose names were far more celebrated than his own. This was due, we repeat, equally to the personal merits and to the literary attainments of Dr. Carruthers, whose residence at a great distance from London, with the localised sphere of his work as a journalist, might else have debarréd him, to a certain extent, from the society of very distinguished men.

But none, even the most insignificant, of his acquaintance, will refrain from attesting that it was a great happiness to know so good and pleasant a man; and we all feel sincere regret at his departure from our world. So it is that now, full of years and of mild social honours, of sweet domestic remembrances, of refined and elevated literary experiences, the gentle spirit of Robert Carruthers has passed to his rest. We would add one word more in this vein of reflection; it is, that our readers may share with us the recollection of one, the late Shirley Brooks, whose graceful style and perfect tact formerly adorned the columns of this Journal, and who ought, if he had survived, to have written the present memoir of his venerated friend. May they both repose in peace!

Dr. Carruthers was born at Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799, and died at Inverness, May 26, 1878. The Portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen.

THE FIRE AT THE SUBLIME PORTE.

The Imperial Palace of Government at Constantinople, as is well known, takes its name of "the Sublime Porte" from a huge gateway of marble, leading into the outer and the inner quadrangle, around which stand the official residences of the Sultan's Ministers, including the Grand Vizier. There were situated within the portal in question the Mint, the Infirmary, the Treasury, the Hall of Justice, and other edifices belonging to the old quarter of the Seraglio, such as the Church of St. Irene, built, it is said, by Constantine, and the meeting-place of the Second General Council, which the Turks have used as an arsenal. Some of these premises have been destroyed by the conflagration which broke out on the 23rd ult. at a very early hour of the morning, and of which our Special Artist, Mr. J. Bell, has supplied an illustration. Of the principal range of buildings, only the wings at each extremity remain. Of these wings, one was the Grand Vizierate, the other the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The whole of the centre building, which contained the Ministries of the Interior, of Justice, and of Public Instruction, the Council of State, the great Divan, with their numerous departments and offices, was consumed. This consisted of the basement, the ground floor, and two floors above. The fire broke out in the Bureau des Procès-Verbaux of the Council of State, occupying the centre of the upper floor; and, notwithstanding stone partition-walls, swept rapidly along those interminable corridors which traversed the building from end to end. The origin of the fire is unknown, because all the apartments are put under the care of guardians an hour before sunset, when the functionaries leave. The building now destroyed was built thirty years ago, in the Grand Vizierate of Topal Izzet Pasha. Its outer and partition walls and its basement were of masonry. The structure it replaced (which also was destroyed by fire) was wholly of wood.

An earthquake took place at Lisbon last Saturday night, accompanied by a storm of wind.

Lord Norton presided on the occasion of the annual distribution of the prizes on Wednesday to the children of the Birmingham Bluecoat School.

A new esplanade, 2000 feet in length, at St. Leonards-on-Sea was opened on Wednesday. This work extends the parade at Hastings and St. Leonards to about three miles.

Rain fell on Tuesday almost incessantly and heavily over the north-east of Scotland. Thunderstorms were experienced in some quarters, and in Perthshire there was a fall of snow.

A mass meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon on Blakey-moor, Blackburn, when a resolution in favour of relinquishing the struggle of the operatives against their employers was rejected by a large majority, and a most determined spirit was evinced to continue the resistance to a 10 per cent. reduction.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club sailed a Yawls Match on Wednesday, the course being from Lower Hope round the Mouse Lightship, and back to Rosherville. Four vessels started, and a splendid race between Jullana, 128 tons, and Ceramide, 152 tons, resulted in the victory of the former by only ten seconds.

Among directories recently issued we have received the "Gas and Water Companies Directory for 1878," edited by C. W. Hastings, and published by Marcus Ward and Co. Though only in its second year of publication, this volume is of considerable dimensions, having been greatly enlarged since last year, and much care and labour have been bestowed in its production. The book is divided into nine sections, and the gas and water companies of England, Scotland, and Wales are tabulated alphabetically, while much incidental information of interest and value is given.



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EXPLOSION AT THE WOOD PIT, HAYDOCK, NEAR WIGAN.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Yesterday week, at the Haydock Collieries of Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., seven miles from Wigan, in Lancashire, an explosion took place which killed about 180 men. The coal-mining firm named above, which employs several thousand hands altogether, has its seat of operations near the Earlistown Junction, on the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western Railway. Scattered over the village are probably a dozen pits which form the Haydock Collieries; and it was at one of these, called the Wood Pits, that the dreadful disaster of Friday week occurred. The Wood Pits were, considering their purpose and the grimy work with which they are connected, rather pleasant to look upon. Haydock village, which, although very neat and clean for a colliery village, has the usual characteristics of its class, is about a quarter of a mile distant. In extending their operations to the Wood Pits the colliery proprietors have mined a piece of wooded country, and the head gearing is on one or two sides hid from the view by the trees among which it is situated. The principal charge of these extensive collieries is in the hands of Mr. Chadwick, a gentleman of very large experience as a mining engineer. The Wood Pits are situated a very short distance from the Queen Pits, at which the two disasters of December, 1868, and July, 1869, occurred. Their engine-houses and head-gear are plainly visible one from the other, and now many eyes have been turned from the scene of the present disaster to the place where eight years ago a similar disaster occurred, when fifty-seven lives were lost. The pits are under the charge of Mr. John Turton, certificated manager, but under the superintendence of Mr. Chadwick. The Wood Pits consists of two mines—the Ravenshead and the Florida. There were 200 men in the pit at the time of the explosion, eighteen of whom were in the Ravenshead mine and the remainder in the Florida. The eighteen men in the Ravenshead were got out immediately after the explosion, but one of them died on his way home, and the others were much affected by the afterdamp. The two mines are connected by a tunnel, and it was in the workings beyond this tunnel that the explosion occurred; every man there is dead. Gangs of explorers went down at once, and found the dead horses and men on every side fearfully burnt and mutilated. It is stated that ten minutes before the accident the mine had been examined and pronounced safe. No powder is allowed to be used in it, and we are not yet informed of the cause of the disaster. The neighbouring colliery managers and overseers promptly offered their help to Mr. Turton and Mr. Chadwick. Parties of courageous volunteers, who sought to rescue any survivors below, repeatedly came up, each time with a fresh disappointment, as they are seen in one of the Sketches we have engraved, reappearing at the top of the shaft. After drinking a mug of tea and eating some bread and meat, they would again descend to their generous task. Several medical men and clergymen were on the pit-bank for hours, the former to tend those who needed medicine or surgery, the latter to comfort the mourners, to inspire the dying with Christian faith and hope, or to animate the efforts of men engaged in the work of rescue. A collection of shillings and pence was begun at the spot, for the relief of widows and orphans, and a public subscription has been opened, with a meeting at Liverpool, over which Lord Derby presided. The Queen has sent a message of deep sympathy.

Another explosion took place on the same day, at Messrs. Stainer's colliery, Silverdale, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. It caused the death of three persons, two men and a boy. One was killed by fire, in the sulphurous hydrogen; the others were suffocated by the carbonic acid gas.

Sir Charles Du Cane, ex-Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs.

Lord Leitrim's claim to vote for representative peers for Ireland has been established to the Lord Chancellor's satisfaction.

The annual gathering of the agricultural labourers of the West of England took place on Monday near Bridgewater. After speeches by Mr. J. Arch and others, resolutions were passed setting forth certain grievances sought to be remedied.

The Edinburgh School Board has fixed the assessment for educational purposes for the current year at 2½d. per pound on the real rental of the city—the rate being the same as that levied last year.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society opened on Monday at Oxford, and was well attended. The meeting of the council was held on Tuesday—Lord Jersey presiding—when the Earl of Morley was elected president for the ensuing year; Lord Moreton, Colonel Coryton, and Mr. C. A. W. Troyte being chosen vice-presidents. The annual meeting next year is to be held in the important district of which Exeter forms the centre.

On Monday the Methodist New Connection Conference assembled at Ashton-under-Lyne. The president was the Rev. James Ogden, of Macclesfield, and the secretary, Mr. George Goodall, of Nottingham. The report of the committee, which gave a resumé of the year's work, stated, amongst other things, that, after filling up 3564 vacancies caused by deaths and removals, there remained an increase of 870 members, and 1134 probationers during the past year.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., speaking at Maidstone last Saturday, alluded to the enormous expenditure going on throughout the world on military objects. The constant danger of war—for we never seemed to have a true peace, but only a series of truces—and the gradual alienation of one nation from another, were very discreditable to the common-sense of Europe. They might hope that the Congress would be the beginning of better things; and they would be deeply indebted to the eminent statesmen who would represent this country if their efforts led to a general reduction of armaments.

There have recently been several deaths from drowning. The *Western Morning News* announces the death by drowning of its founder and chief proprietor, Mr. Edward Spender, and his two sons. They had gone for a walk to Whitsand Bay, five miles from Plymouth, and bathed on the sandy beach. When they were still in water only about four feet deep a wave broke over them, and they were not afterwards to be seen. A brother-in-law of Mr. Spender, a surgeon, was in the water also, but could render no help. The coastguards believe that the wave shifted the loose sand on which Mr. Spender and his sons stood, and drew them into an under-current. They could all swim.—Mr. George O'Connor, a student at Pembroke College, Oxford, was drowned near Cassington through the upsetting of his canoe.—Mr. William Carrick and Mr. John Barker Nicholson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were bathing at Tynemouth, when they were carried out by the current and drowned.—Six men were drowned at Fleetwood on Monday morning last by the capsizing of a boat in a squall while they were going to the Lancaster sports. Another man, named Bagot, saved himself by swimming two miles to land. Several other deaths from drowning are reported.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MICROSCOPICAL RESEARCH.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger gave the first of a course of three lectures on Minute and Low Forms of Life on Tuesday the 4th inst. In his opening remarks, he said that in rigid actuality we are surrounded by an "unseen world" of organised forms and products, beautiful in their minuteness and without limit. By means of the microscope, in the hands of men of the best type, an accumulation of facts of the highest importance respecting these forms have been obtained; and, indeed, a whole generation of microscopists affirmed that the highest powers could reveal no more than moderate lenses. After explaining the cause of this notion, Mr. Dallinger proved its fallacy by exhibiting, by means of the electric lamp, remarkable specimens of the results obtained by the best modern lenses, which, he said, are not only much more difficult to make than the earlier ones, but also require greatly increased knowledge and experience to use efficiently. The objects, such as the sting of a wasp, were not merely magnified, but exhibited beautiful details invisible by weaker lenses. A navicula rhomboides magnified 600 diameters showed no trace of structure; but with a lens, arranged to give 2400 diameters, there was an appearance of lines caused by the mathematical arrangement of minute silicious hemispheres. By similar instruments, Cohn discovered the excessively minute apparatus by which the spirillum volutans performs its wonderful spiral movements. Mr. Dallinger also explained the method by which he measures the actual diameter of the most delicate filaments; and one set of the Bacterium termo gave the 204,700th of an inch. After still further demonstrating the great value of high magnifying powers by means of optical science, the speaker described the ingenious methods devised to prevent the evaporation of a septic fluid while under examination, as well as the modern mechanical appliances for facilitating the accurate observation of organisms varying in size from the 100th to the 60,000th of an inch, while in lively motion and changing their forms with great rapidity. With these creatures discontinuous observation, in regard to accuracy, is as fatal as fascinating. This method, Mr. Dallinger stated, has led to the belief in spontaneous generation, or "heterogenesis," which is defined as a method in nature "whereby the matter of already existing living things gives birth to other living things, wholly different from themselves and having no tendency to revert to the parental type." In reference to this subject, he pointed out the erroneous statements in Dr. Bastian's "Beginnings of Life," due to discontinuous observation; and then, adverting to the results of the rigidly continuous observations of Dr. Drysdale and himself on the life-history of a monad, he concluded by saying that, after fifteen years of close study of the septic organisms, he had never seen a fact, or group of facts, that could for one instant support heterogenesis. Amongst the minutest forms he found no erratic forces, but he found in almost visible operation the processes on which the Darwinian doctrine of the origin of species depends.

MOLECULAR PHYSICS—LIQUIDS.

Professor F. Guthrie, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, the 6th inst., after briefly pointing out the essential physical differences between gases and liquids, and their thermal relationship, exhibited some of the methods for showing and measuring the cohesion of liquids. A column of water a foot high, in its own vapour, was found to support its own weight; and a piece of wide-meshed wire-gauze sustained the water from falling out of an inverted flask. By the balance the pressure required to separate the two surfaces of water was found to be about twice as great as that required to separate the same sized surfaces of alcohol. The more exact method of measuring liquid cohesion by means of the size of drops was next illustrated; and it was shown by experiments—1, that, other things being the same, drops are larger which fall from a flatter surface; and, 2, when they fall in more rapid succession. The specific difference of drop-size in the case of alcohol and water was exhibited; and the method of wetting metals with mercury, for the purpose of examining the drop-size of that liquid, was shown. Some phenomena of liquids in motion were considered; and although, owing to the great elasticity of water, no effects similar to the suspension of a disc by an air-current are to be obtained, yet the difference of pressure on the two halves of a spherical surface when in a circular current was shown to turn the sphere on its axis, and a suggestion was offered that the axial rotation of the earth might be due to æthereal obstruction if the density of the ether varied with its propinquity to the sun. After exhibiting liquid vortex-rings produced by dropping a coloured liquid in water, and comparing them with gas-rings, water waves were examined, and stationary waves employed to prove the fact that a wave travels at a rate varying directly as the square root of its length; the actual rate being eighty-three meters in a minute for a wave one meter long. Further, it was shown that the pulsation of water in a circular trough, when one nodal ring is formed, is exactly isochronous with a pendulum whose length is equal to the radius of the trough. Finally, the Professor exhibited the method of measuring the passage of heat through liquids, and the conductivity of liquids was shown to be in the inverse order of their diathermancy for radiant heat.

ROMANTICISM.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock, M.A., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 7th inst. by quoting M. Reybaud's humorous description of the enthusiastic reception of Victor Hugo's "Hernani" when first performed at the Théâtre Français on Feb. 25, 1830. The new romantic school had been gathering strength for some time, having at its head one whose genius fitted him to be a leader of men; while the opposite party, the classicists, were thoroughly disgusted with Hugo's "Cromwell" and its preface, in which all their rules were violated. Now that "Hernani" is accounted a classic drama, it is difficult to realise the storm that raged at its first appearance. The term "Romanticism" was at first applied to the disregard of the unities of time and place, in which Shakespeare so much differs from Sophocles and the other Greek dramatists; but about 1828 it was also applied to poetry and romances. Hugo asserted that the grotesque is a necessary element of modern poetry; but the mixture of the tragic and the comic, the terrible and the tender, is found in the ancients, especially in Aristophanes. In a satirical dialogue, quoted by Mr. Pollock, Alfred de Musset endeavours to prove that no accurate definition of romanticism can be obtained, except that it consists in the employment of a vast number of needless adjectives and nothing else. In fact, neither party could define what they were fighting for. The classicists claimed Byron and Goethe as on their side; while their opponents might have referred to the unbridled grotesque grandeur of Racine; and, moreover, classicism abounds in the best plays of the modern romantic school. Reverting again to "Hernani," Mr. Pollock said that, in spite of its immense power and beauty, it is one of the most inartistic plays ever written by a great author; and he contrasted its method with that of the "Phèdre" of Racine. The origin of the romantic school is traced to Madame de Staël; but the movement was mainly carried on by Chateaubriand, Casimir Delavigne, and others, greatly influenced by the study

of Shakespeare, Goethe, Scott, and similar writers. They were very successful in demonstrating that it is quite possible to produce a great poem, play, picture, or opera without following any set of cut-and-dried rules; although at first they were led into extravagances often ludicrous. De Musset defending the classics, asserts that their rules were really the result of long consideration of the best means of obtaining the highest results of art, and that young writers should return to the stately simplicity of the ancients; but, as Mr. Pollock showed, De Musset is not consistent with himself. His own most successful dramas are all cast in what may be termed the "middle style." He did not regard the unities as invincible; yet one of his finest pieces, "Les Caprices de Marianne," is so arranged that it may be played in accordance with them, and was so a few weeks ago. The time seems to have come for a new romantic school to arise. Mr. Pollock then adverted to the predominance of the classic school in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in our own country, when Shakespeare was superseded by Dryden, Rowe, Otway, and Young, and to the reaction begun by Garrick and ably sustained by the Kembles and Kean. In reference to these Talma lamented that he never had a real part. He asked for Shakespeare, and they gave him Ducis! Taking Romanticism to mean something which varies a monotonous style, Mr. Pollock said that some infusion of it would be good for us now. We have a romanticism; but, like that of the French, it consists, just as much as classicism does, in returning to models which were thought to be superseded long ago.

ADDISON AS HE WAS IN HIS LIFE.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of a course of two lectures on Joseph Addison on Saturday last, the 8th inst. After commenting on the great dissimilarity in the characters of Steele and Addison, which by mutual admiration, no doubt, conducted to their lifelong friendship, the Professor referred to his account of Addison in his first two lectures on Steele, of which notices are given in our Number for May 18 last, p. 467. When Steele patriotically joined the Army Addison remained at college, devoted to classic literature, till, charmed by his Latin verse, Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, in 1699 dissuaded him from entering the Church and induced him to accept a Government pension of £300 to enable him to travel on the Continent and learn French in order to fit him for the diplomatic service. Taking with him as credentials to foreign scholars copies of the "Musæ Anglicanæ," containing eight of his own Latin poems, Addison went to France, and at Blois diligently studied the language of the country. In 1700 he met Boileau and Malebranche at Paris, and in his letters comments on the splendid luxury of the Court and the extreme poverty of the people and the evils of despotism. Thence he travelled through Italy, and studied medals at Rome. On his way to Geneva he was much disgusted with the passage by Mont Cenis in December, 1701. By the death of King William III. he lost his pension, but continued his travels, visiting Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg (where he enjoyed Rhenish wine), and the Hague, where he complains of the noise and company preventing him from "rhyming" upon the death of his father. Returned to London, in 1704, he joined the Kitcat Club, and began his career of prosperity, being appointed a Commissioner of Appeal in Excise, as a reward for his successful poem on the Battle of Blenheim, styled "The Campaign," written at the request of the Minister, Lord Godolphin. After this he held successively various appointments, till, finally, in 1717, he became Joint-Secretary of State with his former special patron, the Earl of Sunderland. On Aug. 2, 1716, he married Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick. His political conduct, in all respects, was totally different to Steele's; and in the anxious time of 1714 he writes, "I am in a thousand troubles for poor Dick, and wish that his zeal for the public may not be ruinous to himself." This was nearly the case, while Addison retired into quiet safety and reaped the reward of his timid, cautious prudence. In 1711 he complained of poverty and the loss of his place, although he was able to buy Bilton, near Rugby, for £10,000. Like his contemporaries, he indulged too freely in wine; and once, when Steele was charged to bring him up to conversation-point, in consequence of extreme shyness, Steele himself succumbed, while Addison was not sensibly affected. Speaking of their social intercourse, Steele said that Addison possessed all the wit and nature of Terence and Catullus, "heightened with humour more exquisite and delightful than any other man ever possessed." In March, 1718, he resigned his office, on account of failing health; and on June 17, 1719, he died, aged forty-seven, having been born May 1, 1672. He sent for his stepson, the Earl of Warwick, that he might "see in what peace a Christian can die." His only child, a daughter, like Steele's granddaughter, was imbecile, and both their families were soon extinct.

The lecture this day will be on Addison, "as he is in his writings."

With the Rev. W. H. Dallinger's lecture on Minute and Low Forms of Life, on Tuesday next, the season will close.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., who read a paper on the formation of a colonial volunteer force at the Royal United Service Institution a few weeks since, lectured on the same subject on the 7th inst., at the rooms of the Society of Arts, to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute. He said we had lately done something to prove the resources of our empire by transporting a force of 7000 natives of India to our island fortress in the Mediterranean, but we should achieve a far greater thing if a force of 70,000 seamen of our own race and language were enrolled as an Imperial Naval Reserve in our North American dependencies. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Donald Currie announced that he had that day received instructions from the Government to ship a number of heavy guns for the defence of the Cape Colony.

Lecturing the same day at the United Service Institution on the Native States of India in Subsidiary Alliance with the British Government, Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I., said that the assertion of the English mastery by the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress, in 1876, was a measure not only politic, but imperatively necessary. The more it was brought home to the native princes that England intended to be master in name as well as in deed the greater would be their respect for this country—the more solid their conviction that they were not independent, but vassal princes. It was the absence of this direct mastery that had encouraged men to rouse in the native princes aspirations to which they had no claim. The splendid stand made by England during the last four months against the threatened aggression of Russia would go far to impress the extent of our power upon their minds; whilst the employment of native troops in Europe would tend to cement together the bonds of the several branches of the great Aryan race. He was convinced that every succeeding year would increase the loyalty of the native princes, and their desire to uphold the vast Empire of which they formed a valuable and necessary part.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second appearance of Mdle. Mantilla took place, as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera," on Thursday week, when she sustained, if she did not enhance, the good impression made by her debut (as already recorded) on the previous Monday as Selika in "L'Africaine." In the most important scene of the opera—that in the third act where Amelia, in search of the mystic plant, encounters the Duke—Mdle. Mantilla sang and acted with much effect. Her declamation was especially good in the recitative, "Ecco l'orrido campo," and the aria, "Ma dall' arido," and in the following impassioned duet with the Duke; her performance subsequently having been characterised by much dramatic feeling. Signor Gayarre, as the Duke, sang well, particularly in the situation just referred to and in the earlier scene in the habitation of Ulrica the Sorceress. This character was represented by Mdle. Ghiotti, as heretofore, as was that of the Page Oscar by Mdle. Smeroschi, whose co-operation was of high value in the concerted music at the end of the second act—the movement "E scherzo od è follia" having been encored, as was one of the Page's two songs—"Saper vorreste;" another repetition having been that of Renato's aria, "Eri tu," finely sung by Signor Graziani, who has been so frequently associated with the character. Signor Capponi was again the representative of Angri, and other parts were also filled as before.

On Saturday "Aida" was given for the first time this season, with a cast identical with that of last year, a prominent feature having again been the fine performance of Madame Patti in the title-part. Excellent, too, was the singing of Madame Scalchi as Amneris, Signor Graziani again having given full effect to the melodramatic character of Amonasro, as did Signor Nicolini to that of Radamès.

On Monday the Spanish prima donna, Mdle. Cepeda, made her first appearance in England as Lucrezia in "Lucrezia Borgia," and at once produced a highly favourable impression, which was gradually improved with the progress of the opera. The lady has a resonant soprano voice, with an extensive range and considerable executive power; besides which she is evidently an experienced actress. The closing movement ("Si voli") of the romanza, "Com' è bella," was effectively rendered; still better having been the delivery of Lucrezia's share in the following duet with Gennaro. The effect thus made was improved by Mdle. Cepeda's impassioned singing and acting in the duet with Alfonso, and the following trio, "Guai se ti sfugge;" and the success of the débutante was assured by her powerful performance in the closing scene of the opera. The cast was otherwise also very efficient throughout, having included Madame Scalchi as Maffio Orsini, Signor Gayarré as Gennaro, and Signor Cotogni as the Duke Alfonso. Signor Bevigiani conducted.

On Tuesday "Faust" was the opera, with the fine performance of Madame Patti as Margherita; the cast having comprised Mdle. de Belocca as Siebel, Mdle. Sonnino as Marta, Signor Nicolini as Faust, Signor Ordinas as Mefistofele, and Signor Cotogni as Valentino. It was Mdle. de Belocca's first appearance at this establishment, her previous engagement having been in Mr. Mapleson's opera company. Signor Vianesi conducted.

"Paul et Virginie" was announced for the third time on Wednesday, "Don Giovanni" for Thursday, "Lucrezia Borgia" for yesterday (Friday), with the second appearance of Mdle. Cepeda, and "Rigoletto" for this (Saturday) evening. The revival of "Le Prophète" is postponed to June 24. Flotow's new opera, "Alma," is in active preparation.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The proceedings at this establishment since our last notice have consisted of repetitions of familiar operas.

On Monday "Martha" was given, with the brilliant singing of Mdle. Marimon as the Lady Enrichetta (Martha); with Madame Trebelli as Nancy, Signor Campanini as Lionello, Signor Del Puente as Plunketto, and M. Thierry as Lord Tristano. On Wednesday there was a morning performance of "Don Giovanni," with Mdle. Minnie Hawk as Zerlina, and M. Thierry as Leporello, each for the first time in those characters.

Mdle. Eugénie Pappenheim is to make her first appearance in England this evening as Valentina in "Les Huguenots."

An operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, when some of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre contributed to a programme interesting in itself but devoid of novelty. Madame Etelka Gerster's brilliant singing was displayed with special effect in Sir J. Benedict's variations on the air "Le Carneval de Venise," as was that of Mdle. Marimon in the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah." Madame Trebelli's fine vocalisation was also a feature in the performances, which likewise included the co-operation of Mdle. Caroline Salla, Miss Cummings, and Signori Fancelli, Franceschi, and Galassi, and a violin solo skilfully executed by M. Musin. Signori Li Calsi and Tito Mattei and Mr. Willing conducted.

A special concert took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, when the programme consisted partly of compositions by Herr Max Bruch, who conducted their performance. The programme comprised his setting of portions of Tegner's "Frithiof's Saga," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, given for the first time here. The music is written in a bold declamatory style appropriate to the spirit of the poem which it illustrates. Several passages told with good effect, particularly the solos for Frithiof, "On the tomb of my father," and "World's grandest region" (the latter with chorus), effectively declaimed by Herr Henschel; and those for Ingeborg, "My heart with sorrow" and "Storms wildly roar," well sung by Mdle. Friedländer. Some of the choral movements were also well received. The first of the violin concertos (finely played by Señor Sarasate) and the scena, "The Insurrection" (from "Arminius"), rendered by Herr Henschel, completed the Max Bruch selection. The other portions of the concert comprised vocal solos by Mdle. Redeker and Mr. Shakspeare; violin and pianoforte solos, respectively by Señor Sarasate and Dr. Neitzel; and Beethoven's overture, "Die Weihe des Hauses"—Mr. Manns having conducted in some instances.

This week's performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace consisted of "Don Pasquale" on Tuesday and "The Crown Diamonds" on Thursday.

The Royal Society of Musicians gave its annual performance of "The Messiah" at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when Miss Emma C. Thursty sang the soprano solos with great effect. This lady, it will be remembered, made a very successful first appearance in England at the sixth of the present series of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. The other vocalists at the concert now referred to were Mesdames Patey and Bolingbroke, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Wadmore.

A ballad and military concert was given at the Crystal Palace, a holiday festival concert at the Royal Albert Hall, and a ballad concert and other music at the Alexandra Palace on Whit Monday.

The seventh and last concert but one of the Philharmonic Society took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Mr. Cusins's overture, "Les Travaillleurs de la Mer;" Beethoven's concerto in E flat for pianoforte; a manuscript concerto for violin by M. Wieniawski; Haydn's symphony in D (No. 7 of the grand); and Mendelssohn's overture, scherzo, norturno, and march from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. Mr. Alfred Jaell was the pianist and M. Wieniawski the violinist.

The last of the two pianoforte recitals announced by Dr. Hans von Bülow took place at St. James Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the programme consisted of a varied selection of pieces by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Rameau, Mozart, Handel, Chopin, Raff, Liszt, and Rubinstein.

The fourth and last subscription concert of the twenty-third season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Wesley's fine motet for double choir, "In exitu Israel," Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," madrigals and part-songs, and solos by eminent vocalists.

The seventh and last but one of Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recitals took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at St. James's Hall. The programme included Schumann's "Mähren-Erzählungen" (Op. 132), for pianoforte, clarinet, and viola; Gade's sonata in D minor (Op. 21), for pianoforte and violin; Brahms's four ballads (Op. 10), for pianoforte alone, all for the first time here; and Rubinstein's quintet in G minor (Op. 99), for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello (repeated by desire).

The fourth, and last but one, of this season's New Philharmonic Concerts takes place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, when one of Rubinstein's finest works, his "Ocean" symphony, will be performed; besides M. Saint-Saens's pianoforte concerto in G minor, executed by the composer; and a serenade for violin, by Lalo, played by M. Paul Viardot.

Mr. William Carter's benefit takes place at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, when "The Messiah" will be performed, conducted by himself, and with the co-operation of his fine choir. The solo singers announced are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Misses M. Woodcock and Meenan, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Wadmore, and Signor Brocolini.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week are those of Miss Julia Muschamp (pianist), on Monday, the Misses Grace and José Sherrington (vocalists) on Wednesday, and Signor Erba at the Beethoven Rooms this afternoon.

A second afternoon Ballad Concert—the last of the season—is announced by Mr. John Boosey to be given at St. James's Hall, on Saturday, June 22.

The third Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with an operatic selection of varied interest, to be rendered by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

This year's triennial Musical Festival at Norwich will again be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict. The principal vocalists already engaged are Mdle. Albani, Miss Catherine Penna, and Miss Anna Williams; Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. H. J. Nums, and Mr. W. Shakespeare; Mr. Santley and Mr. R. Hilton. The orchestra will comprise seventy instrumentalists.

THEATRES.

THE POETICAL DRAMA.

Whitsuntide this year has been inaugurated by examples of managerial activity more abundant than usual. Strangely enough, the poetical spirit has apparently animated its different forms. The Princess's, in association with Miss Heath, has produced a poetical drama called "Elfinella," and, as might have been expected from its title, somewhat fairy-like in its nature and character. The play has been, we believe, already tried in the provinces by the eminent actress we have named, and given satisfaction to even an Edinburgh audience. Now, it is mounted with costly accessories and scenic illustrations highly creditable even to Mr. Julian Hicks, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, M. and Madame Alias, and Mrs. Aulph. The author of this sylphid comedy, if we may so name it, is a Mr. Rose Neil, whose poetic affluents is unquestionable. The place of his fantastic drama is laid in Schwyz, on the borders of Uri, in Switzerland; and the effect of the wild scenery has been enhanced by the employment of means supplied by the Phospho-Electric Company. In all the scenes, indeed, every aid has been utilised, every detail has received the most minute consideration, and thorough-going attention has been paid to the beauty and grandeur of the general effect. We have, indeed, a series of excellent pictures, of which the manager, Mr. Walter Gooch, may be proud. The story is sufficiently fanciful. Elfinella is not of elfin birth, but is a human being stolen in her infancy from her mortal parents by the capricious elves, with whom she has lived, at the opening of the drama, for twenty-one years. They now, according to the laws of fairyland, restore her to her native place, to suffer a probation of as many days; and here she resides for three weeks with her sister Lisa. Hans, the husband of the latter, thinks more of his cows than of fairies, but is, at least, patriotic in his feelings, and belongs to a band conducted by his nephew, Waldemar. In due time, this valiant leader is destined to be loved by Elfinella, a fact which effectually bars the possibility of the heroine's return to Elfin-land. By her sister Lisa she is confirmed in her resolution "to surrender her immortality for love." Her sympathies are greatly excited for Waldemar, who has been wounded in battle; accordingly, to her elfin sisters, who would recall her to fairyland, she replies in the negative with energy and decision. The play suffered in performance from the indisposition of Miss Heath, who could scarcely support the last two acts; but the beauty of the composition must recommend it to every lover of the poetic drama. Mr. Charles Warner, as the patriotic leader, acted finely, and looked superb in the admirable costume selected for the character. Any inferiority on the first night will be amply compensated by the perfected representations of subsequent evenings, and the improved health of the accomplished actress who presides at the entertainment.

The poetic and the supernatural prevails in the new drama produced at the Lyceum. The piece claims a double authorship—that of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and Mr. W. G. Wills. By the workmanship of the latter the composition has been much benefited, and we could have wished that the whole had been of the same woof and texture. We must take it, however, as it stands. With all its faults, it has counterbalancing merits. The new drama is on an old subject, as indicated by its title, "Vanderdecken," better known as "The Flying Dutchman" in the version of Fitzball. The legend since his time has received many accessions. Finer imaginations have been at work on the old theme. Wagner out of it has made an opera and much improved the original fable. A faithful

woman can alone save the desperate mariner from an eternal doom of utter wretchedness. Is such self-sacrifice, as implied in this wild hope, possible? Mr. Wills has provided some beautiful dialogue, which sustains the play for the first three acts; after which it languishes. The opening scene is laid in Norway, near the entrance of the Christiania Fiord, where Thekla, a pilot's daughter is preparing for her betrothal with Olaf (Mr. Walter Bentley); but her heart is with the wanderer of the sea, who is accused for having defied the powers. Miss Isabel Bateman supports the character of the enthusiastic maiden, and recites a descriptive ballad, during which the phantom-ship of the legend appears on the ocean, while the storm rages fearfully. In the next act, the scene of which is a fishing village, the spellbound mariner appears in the person of Mr. Henry Irving, who at once secures the heart of the maiden, who recognises his likeness to a picture which had long enthralled her imagination, and which old Nilo, the pilot (Mr. Fernandez), wishes he had burned years ago. In the third act the scene from a cliff of a distant view of Skagerrack is enchanting, and here Vanderdecken tells to Thekla the story of his wanderings, and successfully solicits her to sail with him at night. Olaf's jealousy is aroused, and he seizes on his mysterious rival, whom he hurls from the rocks into the waves. The next act is less exciting. Thekla is induced to believe that Vanderdecken is dead, but she is found by the indestructible seaman, and carried off to his phantom-vessel. On the deck the audience beholds her with him, while he points to the distance, where lies the promised land which is destined for the recompense of the maiden's self-sacrifice. The piece affords but little scope for acting. The dialogue is rather intoned than spoken. Altogether, the subject and incidents are better adapted for opera than for drama. Music is the more suitable interpreter of such a theme; meanwhile, the poetry of Mr. Wills is an acceptable substitute.

OLYMPIC.

The Whit Monday piece at this house is an old-fashioned melodrama, but is indebted for its plot and persons to one of Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall," in which the fortunes of Dick Oakley, a poacher (Mr. Henry Neville), are related. The new play is entitled "Love or Life?" a domestic drama in three acts, by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Paul Meritt. Richard Oakley and his brother John Oakley (Mr. John Billington) are rivals in love for Hester Midhurst (Mrs. Dion Bouicault), the daughter of the host of "The Crooked Billet," Launce Midhurst (Mr. Flockton); the former a wild, generous young fellow addicted to poaching; the latter a quiet, conventional person. Hester really loves Richard, who gets into trouble and into prison. Nevertheless, John refuses to yield, and proposes, on condition that Hester will marry himself, to save his brother's life, which he believes to be forfeit to the law. Hester's consent is wanted to the arrangement, and by previous agreement she lays the matter before her imprisoned lover himself for his decision. Richard Oakley is seized with an impatient desire for life, and, when left alone, gives way to passionate demonstration, knocking at the door of his gaol in a state of frantic despair. This scene is acted with great power by Mr. Neville. Another scene with Hester, who has married his brother John, in the last act, is likewise effective. Richard has suddenly returned from a sea voyage, and reproaches Hester with her marriage. She naturally defends herself, and claims an acquittal from his compassion, confessing that, albeit well treated by John, neither he nor herself has been very happy in the union. Remorse and conscience render their felicity impossible. John is now the keeper for Squire Lockwood (Mr. Forbes Robertson), and shows, indeed, by his conduct that between him and Hester there is no perfect accordance, notwithstanding appearances are preserved. Contrary to her counsel, he insists on doing his duty to the squire, and departs to dare an encounter with the poachers by night. He receives his death-wound, but returns to be reconciled with his brother and his wife, and dies clasping both their hands. Much action and much pathos distinguish nearly every scene of the drama, and produce an evident effect on pit and gallery. The popularity of the piece may be taken for granted.

DUKES.

The management commenced a summer's season on Saturday. A new piece was produced, a pastoral drama, called "Little Cricket," by Mr. James Mortimer. It is in three acts, and has been already performed at the Brighton Theatre, being an adaptation of Madame Sand's "La Petite Fadette." It is, as the author states in a printed bill, "a simple picture of French peasant life, transferred from the pages of the late Madame Sand to mimic action on the stage." Many, he thinks it is probable, will "find scant entertainment in the story of a poor friendless girl and her village love, her humiliations, sacrifices, and final happiness." In these few words the adapter has criticised his own work, and left the professional reviewer but little to do. The story is well known, and how Fanchon (Miss Lydia Cowell) loves an honest farmer's son, Landry (Mr. Redmond), who consults a witch, the grandfather of Mother Fadette (Mrs. Huntley), as to the whereabouts of a sheep he has lost, and which the latter assists him in finding. Poetical as well as dramatic effect are aimed at in this pretty composition. The scenery, by Mr. Ellerman, is charming. The new piece was preceded by another of Mr. Mortimer's dramas—a comedieta entitled "The Tender Chord"—in which Miss Maggie Brennan is the principal feature.

Last night was the 1100th night of Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy "Our Boys" at the Vaudeville.

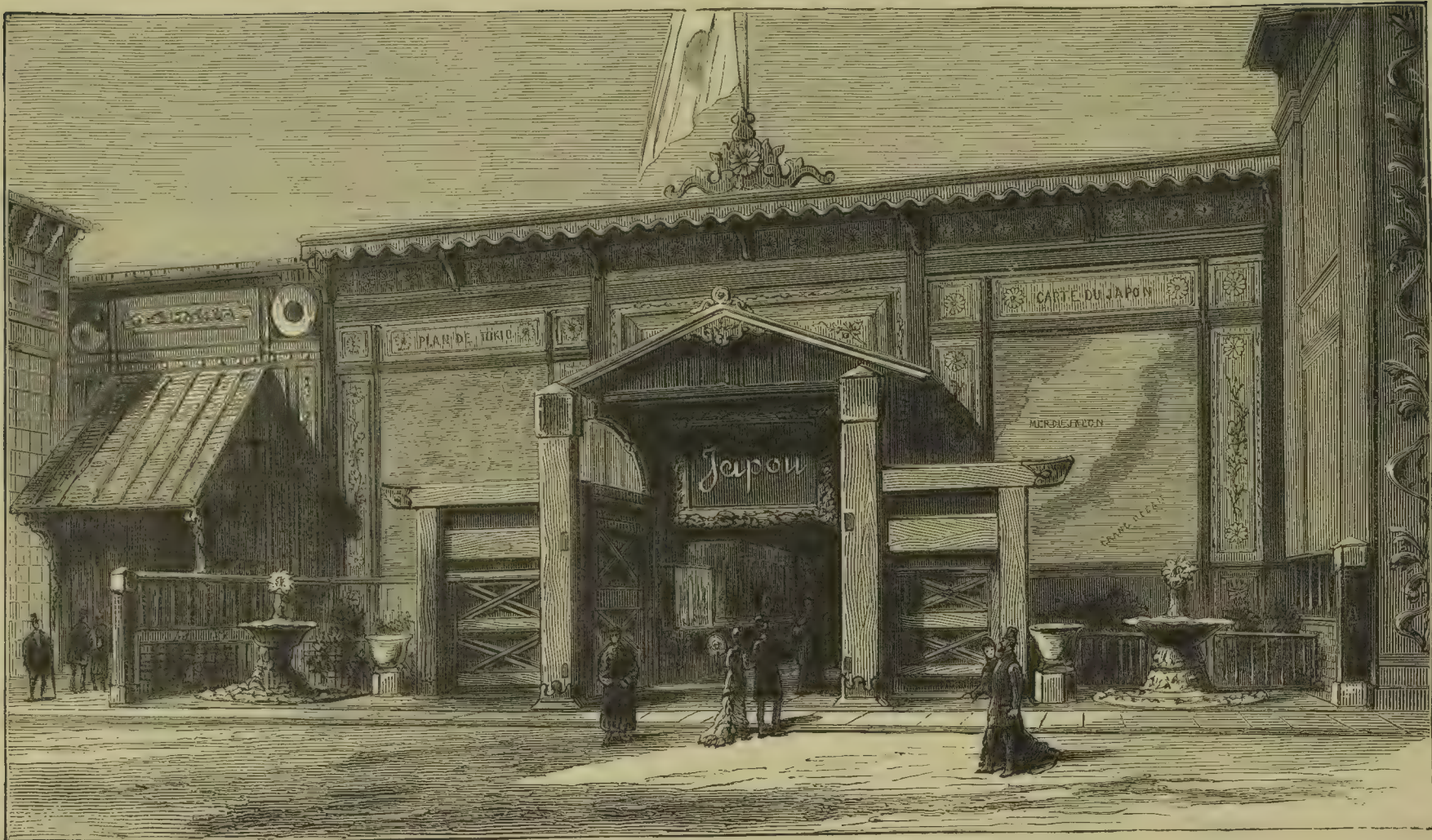
We desire to call attention to the farewell benefit at the Gaiety Theatre this afternoon (June 15) of Miss Ada Cavendish, prior to her departure for America in August next. The performance consists of "Much Ado About Nothing," with Miss Cavendish as Beatrice, Miss Marion Terry as Hero, Mr. Henry Neville as Benedick, and a great cast; Mr. Sothorn in "A Regular Fix." A farewell address, written by Dr. Westland Marston, will be spoken by Miss Cavendish.

The lecture on Tennyson delivered by Miss Edith Heraud at several institutions has caused so much interest that it has been considered proper to publish it. Copies may be procured at Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall's.

Three new patent Gatling guns, never before tried in England, were on the 6th inst. subjected to experiment at Sealand Range, Chester, with the result of firing 1000 rounds in a minute, being from 300 to 400 rounds per minute faster than any other Gatling gun.

The Earl and Countess of Derby were present on Monday at the opening of a grand bazaar and fancy fair in Stanley Park, Liverpool, in aid of the Stanley Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by his Lordship eight years ago. His Lordship spoke of the necessity of such institutions for the working classes, with many of whom, as things stood, it was hardly possible to put by sufficient to meet the enormous expense caused by serious illness, especially when it was the head of the family who was ill.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



THE JAPANESE BUILDING IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.



THE CHINESE BUILDING IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

T H E P A R I S E X H I B I T I O N .



CHINESE EXHIBITS AND EXHIBITORS IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In a certain back room of mine, full of relics of bygone journeys to strange lands, hangs a large photograph, executed by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople, and representing what we used laughingly to call in 1877 the Conference of Journalists. After their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries had concluded their daily confabulations in the *grande salle* at the Ministry of Marine, the Special Correspondents used to form themselves into a friendly conclave at a club in the Grand Rue de Pera or in a private room at Misseri's, and review, over tea and cigarettes, the politics and the scandal of the day. I gaze at the photograph of the Abdullah and recall the faces of the colleagues whom I knew so well. There is Antonio Gallenga, of the *Times*. He is the President *pro tem.* of our Conference. By him stands Dr. Schneider, of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The gentleman to the extreme left is Chevalier, of the *Journal des Débats*. Next to him is Camille Barrère, then of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. To the right I mark Pierce, a counsel learned in the law, practising in the British High Consular Court, and resident correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople; Campbell Clarke, of the *Daily Telegraph*; Melton Prior, artistic envoy of the *Illustrated London News*; and MacGahan, Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald* and the *Daily News*. Then I take a quill, and dip it in ink, and trace on the glass, beneath MacGahan's effigy, the fatal "O." *Thanatos*.

The poor dear man died at Pera on Sunday night last. He had returned about a fortnight before from San Stefano, in feeble health, and had been ailing ever since. On Thursday, the 6th, the dreadful symptoms of malignant typhus made their appearance; and on Sunday evening all was over. Everything that affection, everything that professional skill could do for him was done for one who was universally admired, esteemed, and beloved; but all was in vain.

A generous and touching tribute has been paid to his memory by the powerful London newspaper which MacGahan served so faithfully and so well; and no one, beyond the circle of his immediate kin, will, I venture to think, be more shocked by the news of his untimely death (he was barely thirty-five) than Archibald Forbes, his true and valiant comrade. MacGahan was by birth an American, from the State of Ohio; but he was one of the most cosmopolitan men that I ever met with—a scholar, a linguist, a shrewd observer, a politician wholly free from party prejudice, a traveller as indefatigable as Schuyler, as dashing as Burnaby, as dauntless as Stanley. He had been to the North Pole. He had campaigned on the Oxus, on the Danube, and in the Balkans. He was always at work. The captain of the American corvette *Vandalia*, with whom MacGahan once took a cruise, told me that he used to astonish all on board by the amount of hard literary work he would get through on board in the stormiest weather. But I have enlarged too much on the merits of one who was only a Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald* and the *Daily News*. I cannot help feeling womanish about him, because I not only admired his brilliant capacity, but loved him for his kind heart, his sweet temper, and his merry ways.

Diderot, according to Honoré de Balzac, wrote a book against Mankind, but he could not muster up courage enough to publish his indictment, so many terrible counts did it contain; and he so prudently suppressed it. Swift did publish his fearful fancies of the Yahoos, and has been accused of libelling humanity by so doing; but Mr. Stanley, in his just-published book on Equatorial Africa (a work the proximate appearance of which I had the honour of heralding in this Journal), touches upon types of primitive human nature considerably more revolting than the Dean's Yahoos. What do you think of the "Ooh-hu-hus," the "Bo-bo-bos," and the "Yah-hahas"—the "fat black cannibals" who, when they espy strangers, rush at them with frantic yells of "Meat! meat!" Looking at home, I find that, although cannibalism is not among the failings of my fellow-countrymen, there are a good many samples of Ooh-hu-huism, Bo-bo-bosity, and Yah-hahood running about loose. I have known London, in its almost every nook and corner, for a great many years; but I cannot remember a period when low, brutal, cowardly, wanton, street ruffianism was so prevalent as it seems to be now.

Mem.: Mr. Stanley has a penchant for calling Africa "the Dark Land." The most comprehensive topographical definition I can call to mind of the mysterious region was that of "a huge yellow pancake with crisp brown edges." The edges were the coast settlements and semi-civilised Egypt. But Stanley and his fellow-explorers have stricken crisp brown tracks right across the pancake.

Mr. J. C. Robinson, the well-known virtuoso, has taken the trouble to write a letter to the *Times* to controvert a remark made by me in last week's "Echoes" touching the "Madonna dei Candelabri." I ventured to observe that the discovery of a replica of the undeniably genuine picture in the Novar collection was no great matter; that there were dozens of copies, not necessarily forgeries, of every Madonna by Raffaele; and that I myself had seen, in Continental galleries, at least a score of versions of the "Candelabri." Mr. Robinson accuses me of speaking without book, and challenges me to tell him "where even a single one of the score is now to be found."

Drolly enough, at the end of this same epistle Mr. Robinson picks up the glove which he has thrown down; and, in a postscript, is fain to admit that he has just received notice of an old copy of the "Madonna dei Candelabri" being in the possession of a gentleman in Scotland. Here is "one" (as Mr. Fechter used to say in "Monte Christo") out of the "score" of versions of the "Candelabri" which Mr. Robinson challenged me to cite. More "Candelabri" will probably turn up ere long. With respect to my own remark in the "Echoes," I have to amend to in so far as, instead of twenty, I should have said fifty versions, exclusive of hundreds of smaller copies in mosaic and enamels for private oratories and shrines.

A learned correspondent tells me that there is at Rome a Raffaele (in the possession of Mr. Morris Moore) which, with the exception of a painting belonging to the Earl of Dudley, is the only easel picture by Raffaele representing a profane subject: portraits, of course, being left out of the account. The subject is the contest of Apollo and Marsyas. Cornelius and Overbeck have rendered fervent homage to the merits of this picture; and a Russian Grand Duchess once talked of going down on her knees before it. Why not? I had the opportunity some days since of affording a "private view" to three charming young ladies of the magnificent stage costumes worn by Mario in his operatic rôles. Elvino, Nemorino, Raoul de Nangis, Edgardo, Lionello, Otello were all spread out before us; and one of the young ladies insisted on kissing the crimson velvet mantle, lined with white satin and embroidered with gold, which the most famous tenor of modern times had worn as the Duke in "Rigoletto."

Genial Dr. Doran once wrote a very amusing book entitled "Monarchs Retired from Business." "Authors who have gone into business" might make an equally amusing one. Voltaire made some of his millions (of francs) as a contractor

for army stores. Beaumarchais, after he had written the "Barber," dealt in muskets. William Godwin was a hosier. Amos Cottle was first a poet and then a bookseller; or was he first a bookseller and then a poet? I have lent the only copy of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" to a friend, who, of course, will never return it. Richardson was a successful publisher; Thomas Miller (the basket-making poet) an unsuccessful one. To the list I may add the name of a contemporary writer, a very brilliant and versatile essayist, Mr. Joseph C. Parkinson, who some years since gave up to *la haute finance* what was meant for mankind—I mean the readers of the *Daily News*—and went into business with a will. I notice that Mr. Parkinson has recently been elected by acclamation President of the Newport (South Wales) Chamber of Commerce and one of the Newport Harbour Commissioners. It may be that one of the hardest-working and influential business men of the day is none the worse for his experience in London, on the Continent, in America, and in India as a leader-writer and special correspondent.

A highly interesting Exhibition promises to be that of ancient and modern English, French, and "exotic" fans, which—promoted by the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers—is to be opened, under the auspices of a Royal Princess, at Draper's Hall on the 19th inst. The Exhibition is to be a competitive one; and the prizes and awards will comprise gold, silver, and bronze medals, the freedom of the Fanmakers' Company, money premiums and diplomas. For a long time past the elegant craft of fanmaking—exclusive, of course, of the fans which we obtain from India, China, and Japan—has been almost entirely in the hands of Parisian manufacturers or of foreign firms established in London. The laudable object of the Fanmakers' Company is to encourage native industry by inciting it to honourable emulation with the Parisian *eventailistes*, and to tempt talented English artists to devote a portion of their time to the decoration of fan-mounts.

M. Blondel in his learned "Histoire des Eventails" is very hard on the late Captain Basil Hall for having asserted that the well-known Indian mechanical fan, the *pānk-hā*, or "punkah," is a comparatively modern invention, and an English one to boot, introduced into Bengal by an English captain attached to the staff of Lord Cornwallis in the campaign against Tipu Saib. Captain Hall adds that some years elapsed before the use of the punkah was adopted in Madras and Bombay, and that it was only in 1811 that Sir Stamford Raffles succeeded in naturalising the cool contrivance in Java. Triumphantly, then, does M. Blondel (next to your etymologist there is no *savant* more pitiless than your archaeologist in technics) proceed to demolish the late Captain Basil Hall and the captain who was on Cornwallis's staff. Would it surprise them to learn, he asks, that an apparatus to all intents of the punkah order was used in Spain and in Italy in the seventeenth century, and that, moreover, a bas-relief discovered among the ruins of Kouyoundjik conclusively shows that the punkah was known and enjoyed by the ancient Assyrians upwards of three thousand years ago? *Nihil sub sole novum*.

Had I the time, the opportunity, and the learning, what a book would I not write on the Wise Man's text, to show in particular that there is Nothing New under the Sun, as regards epigrammatic literary sayings. Still, albeit I shall never write the book, there is no harm in noting cases in point as they arise. Does not Swift, in his "Directions to Servants," and at the close of his advice to the Steward, counsel that functionary to "lend my Lord his own money?" I turn up Chaucer, to see if I can find out anything about fans; and lo! I light on this passage in the Prologue to the "Tales," touching the Reve, that "slendre, colerike man":—

With green trees yshadowed was his place,
He could better than his lord pourchace;
Full rich he was ystored privily,
His lord wel coude he plesen subtilly
To yere and lend him of his owen good.

G. A. S.

At the meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Monday it was resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, with a seat in the Cabinet.

At a recent meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians the clerk (Mr. Chamberlain) stated that John Darkley, an inmate of the imbecile ward, was found to be entitled to £700 and a share in forty acres of rich land. The relieving officer who, twenty-five years ago, went to take Darkley from his home, found him with a loaded pistol in his hand threatening to shoot the first person who interfered with him. After a little coaxing he gave up the weapon; and during his stay of a quarter of a century in the workhouse he has been very quiet. For the past the board are to be paid 5s. per week for his maintenance; and, as it is not intended to remove Darkley from Leicester Workhouse, a satisfactory arrangement as to his future maintenance has been come to.

The *Daily News* of Saturday made the following announcement:—"The great increase in our circulation having rendered the machinery—seven Walter presses—no longer adequate to produce the numbers required, an eighth Walter press, ordered a few weeks ago, has this week been erected in the machinery-room of the offices in Bouverie-street, and was yesterday morning brought for the first time into use. The result, which is an extraordinary one, deserves mention in the history of machinery. Yesterday morning the eight presses, working simultaneously at the astonishing rate of 104,000 perfect copies per hour, accomplished the printing of 120,000 copies of the *Daily News* in time for the departure of the early newspaper-train, thereby enabling the paper to be read at breakfast-time in towns and cities within a radius from London of 150 miles.—The Walter machine is almost automatic. It is self-feeding and self-delivering. A huge roll of paper five miles and a half long is placed at one end, is wetted, printed on both sides and cut by the machine itself, and the completed papers are poured out at the other end at the rate of nearly 220 copies in a minute.—The *Daily News* gives a resumé of its successful progress since 1868, when the price of the paper was reduced from threepence to a penny, commenting with just pride on the admirable manner in which it was served by its correspondents in the Franco-German war and in the Russo-Turkish war.—By-the-by, the death of one of the most noteworthy of those gentlemen is announced in the *Daily News* of Tuesday last as follows:—"We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. MacGahan, who was one of our special correspondents throughout the late war, and who has recently acted in a similar capacity in Constantinople. He also acted as our special commissioner in the inquiry into the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. MacGahan died in Constantinople on Sunday, of typhus fever." His funeral took place on Tuesday. The pall was held by colleagues of the deceased, and among the mourners were General Skobeleff and a large number of well-known persons of position, who attended to show their respect. A characteristic tribute to the gallantry, the high principle, and the indomitable perseverance of Mr. MacGahan, is paid by Mr. Archibald Forbes, who shared many dangers with him.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Far East of Asia, the Empires of China and Japan, seem to meet all the nations of Europe and America, not the least of these being the great English Commonwealth of the Western Continent, on the Parisian Champ de Mars. Our Illustrations present front views of the entrance buildings to those sections of the Exhibition respectively occupied by the United States, the Chinese, and the Japanese contributors. The American edifice has no studied historical or national character, but is not wanting in dignity and elegance. Its basement tier of building is prolonged at each end beyond the upper tier, the difference of longitudinal dimensions being in the proportion of five to three; above the centre rises an open canopy, surmounted by the Federal Republican banner. Japan, on the terrestrial globe, lies farthest away in that direction beyond the Far West of America, and beyond the wide Pacific Ocean, where the Far West merges into the Far East. The Japanese structure has a simple and solid aspect, resembling the portal of a half-fortified mansion, with massive timber frames at the sides; but it is adorned with two handsome porcelain fountains, and each of these is designed to represent the stump of a tree supporting a shell, into which the water is poured from a large flower. Before entering the porch a large map of Japan and a plan of the city of Tokio are seen displayed on the walls to right and left. Between the Japanese building and the Spanish, of which an illustration was given in our last, is that of the Chinese exhibitors. It is a big square edifice, all black and white diaper, having a brilliant door of vermilion studded with gold, groups of sculptured figures of painted wood for its decorations, edifying Chinese inscriptions on the door-posts, and unglazed windows filled with a lattice-work of carved fine wood. The double crown at the summit of the building, above the door, is of black wood, and its upturned points have a startling effect. In the Chinese part of the Exhibition will be found many beautiful fabrics of silk brocade, enamel, porcelain, jewellery, and other elaborate productions of that industrious people.

WHIT MONDAY.

The enjoyment of the holiday-makers in the metropolis on Monday was somewhat interfered with by the thunderstorm and showers in the afternoon; but the number of people who made holiday during the day was enormous. The resources of the railway, steam-boat, and tram-car companies were taxed to the utmost, and every place of public entertainment was crowded. The Great Western Railway carried 30,000 persons from London to its country stations between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon at three o'clock. The Great Eastern took out of town on Monday 60,000, and the London and Tilbury Line conveyed 10,000 persons to Gravesend and Southend. Over 54,000 people went to the Crystal Palace, between 30,000 and 40,000 to the Alexandra Palace, 31,963 to the Zoological Gardens (which was about 10,000 fewer than last year), 57,000 to Kew Gardens (which were opened at ten o'clock in the morning), 15,763 to the South Kensington Museum (about 4000 fewer than last year), 12,000 to the Royal Horticultural Gardens (which were opened at a charge of 2d.), over 8000 to the British Museum (a falling off of nearly 4000 compared with last year), 6000 to the Royal Academy, 2528 to the Tower, and large numbers to the Aquarium and the Polytechnic. Over 8600 persons visited the state apartments at Windsor during the day, and there were more than 13,000 visitors to the Aquarium at Brighton. All the parks and open spaces in and near the metropolis were thronged; 15,000 or 16,000 persons went to Lord's ground to see the cricket-match between North and South; the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League, about 20,000 strong, went in procession to Hyde Park, and held a meeting there, which was addressed by Cardinal Manning and others; and at the East-End there was a Tichborne "demonstration," which ended in a meeting in Victoria Park, at which Dr. Keeney was present. Several thousand persons went up the Thames to a temperance fête held, by permission of the Duke of Westminster and Mr. W. H. Grenfell, in the grounds of Cliveden and Taplow Court. Two or three of the metropolitan volunteer regiments also held field days; the London Rifle Brigade went to Wimbledon, and the Queen's Westminsters to Burnham Beeches.

Notwithstanding the stormy character of the weather, the usual Whit Monday procession of teachers and children belonging to the Church of England Sunday schools at Manchester took place on Monday morning. There were nearly 16,000 present.

Fifty thousand children of various denominations assembled in the public park and other places at Sheffield on Monday. The largest gathering was at Norfolk Park, where 14,000 children and 60,000 spectators were present.

Mr. George Hulme, of Huntingdon, has been appointed Governor of the County Prison at Ipswich, in place of Captain Crickitt, who has been promoted to the charge of the establishment at Lewes.

The quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool during last week amounted to 4270 quarters of beef, 75 carcasses of mutton, and 295 tubs of fresh butter. This quantity is much below the previous week as well as under the average. The deficiency in dead meat was more than counterbalanced by the great excess in the number of live stock landed during the same period. Eight steamers reached the Mersey, bringing 2119 head of oxen, 2300 pigs, 56 horses, and a number of sheep, these arrivals far exceeding any former period.

The great friendly societies of the country have held their annual assemblies this week. Under the presidency of the Grand Master, the annual movable delegation of the Order of Druids was held at Lincoln. In the opening address, given on Monday, it was stated that there were 153 districts, 923 lodges, and 54,842 members.—The annual movable committee of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows began its sittings at Exeter on Monday. Mr. J. J. Holmes, the Grand Master, presided, and in an address congratulated the unity on the fact that, notwithstanding the general depression of trade, its financial condition had improved. There had, besides, been a steady accession to the number of members. The Dean of Exeter, the Mayor, and other gentlemen visited the meeting, and some of them delivered addresses.—The annual movable committee of the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows is sitting at Leeds. The members are reported to number 45,047.—The Ancient Order of Shepherds, meeting this year at Hawarden, has 72,524 members. Mr. Gladstone presided on Tuesday at a dinner of this order. He said he attached value to these societies because they were so spontaneous. They had an important bearing in the inculcation of thrift, and therefore in the reduction of the poor rate; and, while he did not approve of their being assisted by State funds, it was right that the State should give them every facility for the collection and distribution of their property. Such societies also stimulated the independence of the working classes, and educated them for the discharge of their political duties.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A large number of the metropolitan volunteers utilised their Whitsuntide holiday on Monday in route-marching, heavy gun firing, and rifle practice. The London Rifle Brigade had a field-day at Wimbledon, and the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles at Burnham Beeches. The Custom House and City of London Artillery Volunteers had gun practice at Sheerness.

In accordance with annual practice at Whitsuntide, the London Rifle Brigade began their camp of instruction at Mitcham-common on Saturday. The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, paraded at Guildhall in heavy marching order, each man being thoroughly equipped, and marched to London Bridge, whence they were conveyed by rail to Mitcham Junction station. This was reached about seven o'clock, and the eight companies forming the battalion were at once marched on to the ground, where the lines had been already marked out, under the direction of the Adjutant (Captain Ewers), and Head-Quarter Staff, who had been under canvas for two days previously. The Adjutant read the orders for the night and ensuing day, and then each company went to its own line, piled arms, and received stores from the Quartermaster-Sergeant. About a quarter of an hour later the bugle sounded for the tents to be pitched, which was done in capital style, a few minutes sufficing to convert the barren heath into a canvas town of no mean dimensions. Guards were at once posted; and at eight o'clock, when the bugle sounded for dinner, everyone had settled down comfortably into his place.

A match last week at Esher, between teams of fourteen men of the 49th Middlesex and 19th Surrey Rifles, resulted in a victory for the former by 97 points, the full scores being—49th Middlesex, 874; 19th Surrey, 777.

In the monthly competition of the 7th Surrey Rifles, at Wimbledon, the highest scores were made by Private Hart, 82, and Private Richards, 73 points.

At the half-yearly competition at Wormwood-scrubbs for the challenge cup and prizes in the Pimlico division of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, Sergeant Luke won the cup and first prize. The other winners were Private R. J. Cameron, Corporal E. Whitney, Sergeant J. Mellings, Corporal E. Holton, and Captain R. Low.

The annual prize-meeting of the D company London Rifle Brigade took place at Rainham. The following are the results:—The Company Challenge Cup and First Aggregate Prize, £7 7s., Private M'Dougall; £6 6s., Captain Earl Waldegrave; £5 5s., Colour-Sergeant Rogers; £4 4s., Private H. Lintott; £4 4s., Private Williams; £3 3s., Sergeant Davison; £2 12s. 6d., Sergeant Merritt.

The annual inspection of the London Scottish took place at the Horse Guards parade-ground last Saturday evening. Colonel Gibbs and Lieutenant Tracey, of the Scots Fusiliers, conducted the inspection; and Lord Elcho, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, was present on the ground. Major Lumsden commanded. The movements were gone through very creditably, some of them with exceptional steadiness.

About 5000 of the metropolitan volunteers have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to drill with the regular troops at the camp of exercise to be formed at Aldershot next month. The attendance will be for eight or sixteen days. A large number of volunteers of provincial regiments will also be present.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has notified his intention of personally inspecting the 46th Middlesex on July 13. Upwards of 250 recruits have joined it this year, and two new companies are in course of formation. Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge has been appointed to the command of a provisional battalion of volunteers ordered to proceed to Aldershot on July 27 for eight days' permanent drill, more than one half of which will be furnished by this regiment.

The Inter-Regimental Rifle Match, which attracted upwards of 700 marksmen, representing fifty-six of the best shooting volunteer battalions of the kingdom, has been decided, the full scores having been received and verified by Major Waller, hon. sec. The result is a decided victory for the north of England teams, who have made splendid all-round shooting, the 3rd Administrative Battalion West York Rifles, represented by twelve men, taking the first prize of £60; the 47th Lancashire take the second prize, £45; the 1st Administrative Battalion Lanark, the third prize of £35; the 10th Forfar, the fourth prize of £30; the 2nd Administrative Battalion Lanark, the fifth prize of £25; the 1st Devon, the sixth prize of £20; the 1st Clackmannan, the seventh prize of £20; and the London Rifle Brigade the eighth prize of £20. The Queen's (Edinburgh), who have outdistanced on previous occasions the English teams, are a long way down on the list. The highest individual score was made by Captain Moger, of the 1st Administrative Battalion Somerset, who registered seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards, the highest aggregate being 92, a score which, however, has since been beaten by Captain Munday, Hon. Artillery Company, who made 96 out of a possible 105.

The West of Scotland Rifle Meeting at Cowglen was brought to a close last Saturday, when Private Grierson, of Kirkcudbright, secured the Gold Badge of the Association, and was declared champion. The Corporation Challenge Vase was gained by Colour-Sergeant Barrie, of the 14th Dumbarton, who made the highest possible number of points.

A fire broke out early on Sunday morning on the premises of the Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow, and destroyed the building. The damage is estimated at nearly £30,000.

The expenses of the candidates of the late Worcester city election were as follow:—Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., £3645; Sir Sir F. Lycett, £3437.

Mr. Rothery, Commissioner of Wrecks, delivered judgment last Saturday at Plymouth respecting the abandonment of the barque *Ida* in the Atlantic. The owners and master were exonerated from the charge of culpable negligence.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that her Majesty has announced her intention to confer upon the widow of the late Colonel Thomas Smith, C.B. (who for many years was Barrack-master at Aldershot, and who during the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns served in the old 95th Rifle Brigade), in consideration of his gallant, long, and meritorious service, a pension of £100 a year from the Civil List.

The eighteenth anniversary festival of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, for the relief of farmers, their widows and orphans, was held on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the founder, Mr. J. J. Mechi, who was supported by Mr. Phipps, M.P., Mr. J. Round, M.P., Sir J. H. Maxwell, and a large gathering of supporters. Subscriptions and donations amounting to £9000 were announced, some gentlemen having collected £300 each.—Messrs. Bass and Co. and Messrs. Allsopp and Co. have each forwarded £100 to the Mansion House fund for promoting the holding of the Royal Agricultural Society's show in London next year, and the Clothworkers' Company have sent £105. The fund now amounts to about £4000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W B (Shepherd's Bush).—Look again. After the moves, 1. R to Q sq, R to R 6th; 2. B to Q 3rd, K takes P; 3. B to Kt 5th, does not give checkmate; Black can then play 3. R takes R, and there is no mate on the third move.

J C M (Eaton-square).—The opening being a Queen's Gambit, the first move is P to Q 4th, of course. The note to the move referred to in the Mephisto game indicates something unusually daring. If successful at all, the Mephisto style must necessarily be so through the adversary's default.

J G ASCHER (Montreal).—We are obliged for the programme of the Canadian Chess Association, and shall be glad to hear from you during the progress of the tourneys.

J B (Boxford).—There is more merit in the position than you appear to think. We are very glad to hear from you again.

C M (Paris).—The copies have been forwarded to your address in Paris.

J A W H (Edinburgh).—One of your problems is marked for insertion in our issue of next week. They shall all appear in due course.

A G K.—If you will peruse the game carefully you will find that a Rook can be played to C c. There are two White Rooks on the board.

F C C (Oxford-street).—The problem is good, and is marked for early insertion.

H M H (Lloyd's).—Neat enough, but it can be solved by 1. Q to K 7th (ch), &c.

G S (Sunderland).—The amended version shall be examined, but we think the construction can be further simplified, and you should endeavour to do so.

R B (Leipzig).—Thanks for the problems.

ERRATUM (York).—If, in Problem No. 1786, Black should play as you suggest, 1. R takes Kt, White's answer is 2. B takes R, discovering checkmate. Such a move as that calls for no analysis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1787 received from P H Govett, J W W, E Burkhard, W N (Strabane), C B Carlon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1788 received from J C M, Jane Nepven (Utrecht), W N, Royal Agricultural College, R D Skuse, Emile Frau, Polchinnelle, H J Baker, E Burkhard, John and Clara Beaulieu, Tonks, and A Larsen (Copenhagen).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1789 received from H B, W S B, Copiapino, J H Walton, F V P, E P Villiamy, Edward Pyke, Lulu, Trinidadienne and Enmore, R H Brooks, N Rumbelow, J B of Boxford, W Borough (Shepherd's Bush), American, T Edgar, J Lyndford, A Mackenzie, T W Hope, Leonora and Leon, N Ingersoll, H Burgher, R W Robson, Nicholas, J Williams, C E T, M Whiteley, St J E, J F Spiers, F Wharton, H Stansfield, W Lee, M Rees, B Parkinson, N Hastings, Triton, R Roughhead, S Threlfall, A Ellmaker, J de Honsteyn, Rycroft, E L G, P le Page, G H V, E H H V, East Marden, Tonks, G J Gresham, C Wood, and W Leeson.

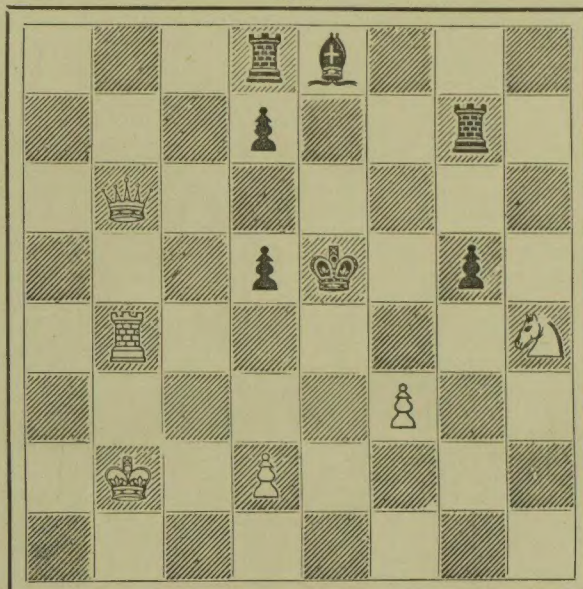
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1788.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 7th. Any move.
2. Q or B mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1791.

A competing position in the *Westminster Papers* Lowenthal Tourney.
Motto—"I do not believe."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

One of eight Games played simultaneously and sans voir by Mr. BLACKBURNE at the Leigh Liberal Club.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B takes Kt	Q to B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	17. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	18. P to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	19. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	20. Q R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. B to Q 7th	
He should have castled here at once. The second player cannot afford to lose time at this opening.		The precision and force of Mr. Blackburne's play in these blindfold encounters are qualities rarely excelled even over the board.	
8. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	22.	R takes R
9. B to R 3rd	B to B 4th	23. Q to R 3rd	Q to B 2nd
10. R to K sq	P to K 5th	24. Kt to Kt 5th	Resigns.
11. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd		
12. R takes P	Kt to K 2nd		
13. Kt to Kt 5th	Castles		
14. Q B takes Kt	Q takes B		
If he had played 14. Kt takes B, then			

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

The score of the following interesting Game is taken from Mr. Bird's new work on the Chess Openings. It was played last year between the Author and Mr. A. P. BARNES, a strong New York amateur.—(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Barnes).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. Barnes).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to B 7th	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P
3. B to B 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)	15. B takes P	Kt takes P
4. K to B sq	P to Kt 4th	16. B to K 5th	
5. Kt to K B 3rd		White plays all this very ingeniously, and Black has now a bad game.	
In this form of the Bishop's Gambit, 5. Q Kt to B 3rd is considered better.		16.	Q takes B
5.	Q to R 4th	17. Q takes Kt (ch)	B to B sq
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	18. Q takes B (ch)	Q to K sq
B to Kt 2nd is the correct move here.		19. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
7. B takes P (ch)	Q takes B	20. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd
8. Kt to K 5th	Q to Kt 2nd	21. P to R 7th	B to R 3rd (ch)
9. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd	22. K to B 2nd	K to B 2nd
10. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q sq	23. P Queens	R takes Q
11. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt	24. R takes R	Kt takes R
12. P takes P	B to K 2nd	25. R to R 8th	B to Q 6th
We should have played the Q to Kt 2nd at once, to prevent the adverse Queen being posted at E 7th.		26. Kt to B 3rd	P to R 4th
		27. K to K 3rd	B to B 8th
		28. K to Q 2nd	B takes P
		29. R to R 7th, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The competition for the challenge cup, presented by Mr. G. W. Medley from the Lowenthal bequest fund to the St. George's Chess Club, resulted in an easy victory for the Rev. Professor Wayte, who defeated all his competitors without the loss of a game. Eight players engaged in the contest, each playing two games with all the others, and drawn games counting one half. Professor Wayte's score was twelve games won and two drawn.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association will be held in Montreal on Aug. 20 next. A playing tourney in which three prizes will be given is arranged, and a problem tourney for prizes of lesser amount is also announced in connection with the meeting. Both competitions will be open only to amateurs residing in Canada.

Lord Ebury opened a coffee tavern at Pinner on the 6th inst., in the presence of a very large number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Mr. W. Barber, of Barrow Point, who has had the building erected, at a cost of £1200, afterwards entertained 400 working people at tea in his grounds.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1878) of Mr. Joseph Alexander Batho, late of No. 58, Regency-square, Brighton, who died on April 15 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mr. James Ebenezer Batho, the brother, Frederick Pepps Cockerell, and Joseph Aldridge, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to the London City Mission £400, and to the disabled missionaries fund of the same society £100; to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Church Missionary Society, £300 each; to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, £200 each; to the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the National Life-Boat Institution, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 each; to his wife, Mrs. Marianne Batho, all his furniture and household effects, an immediate legacy of £300, and £20,000; to his brother, James Ebenezer Batho, and his sisters, Eliza, Caroline, and Sarah, £8000 each; upon trust for his niece Louisa Elizabeth Coulthurst and her children, £15,000; upon trust for his niece Emily Capel Batho and her children, £10,000; to his niece Mary Mulock Cotterell, £5000; and many other legacies. The remainder of his property he leaves upon trust for his said brother and three sisters and his said niece Mrs. Coulthurst for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and ultimately for the children of his said niece.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1876) of the Right Hon. Charlotte Earle, Dowager Lady Grantley, late of Womersley Park, near Guildford, and of No. 28, Regency-square, Brighton, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, the brother, and Hugh Frederick Jackson, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £1000 Consols, the income whereof is to be paid to the Vicar of Womersley to be by him laid out in coals, clothes, and other necessities, and distributed among the poor of the said parish; and the residue she gives to her niece, Miss Emily Beecher.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1874) of the Right Rev. George Augustus, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, who died on April 11 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Harriet Selwyn, the widow, and the Rev. William Selwyn, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his brother, the Rev. William Selwyn, D.D., Canon of Ely, his privilege or right of residence in Lollard's Tower, Lambeth Palace, with the furniture and effects therein; all his other furniture and effects he gives to his wife absolutely, who also gets for life the residue of his real and personal estate; on her death such residue is to go to his two sons, William and John Richardson.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 30, 1875, and Oct. 26, 1877) of Mr. Henry Hayward, late of No. 11, Belsize Park-gardens, who died on April 6 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, the widow, Henry Howard Hayward, the son, and Miss Grace Gethin Hayward, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The persons interested under the will comprise testator's wife, sister, children, and a grandchild, the son of his deceased son Sydney.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 12, 1865, and Jan. 25, 1867) of the Rev. Thomas Erskine, formerly Rector of Alderley, Chester, but late of Upton Nervet, near Reading, who died on Feb. 22 last, were proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Emmeline Augusta Erskine, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated April 30, 1877) of Lieutenant-General Sir Frances Wheler, Bart., late of Leamington Hastings, in the county of Warwick, and of Rocces, Sydenham, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Dame Elizabeth Wheler, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

It is announced that the negotiations between the Waterloo Bridge Company and the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the bridge have been brought to a conclusion. The award of the umpire amounts to £475,000.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of Kensington was held yesterday week at the Kensington Vestry-hall.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., in the chair—to determine whether the Public Libraries Act should be adopted for the parish. A motion that the Act be put in force in the parish was moved and seconded, but after some discussion the meeting was adjourned for a month.

The prizes won by the students of the Medical and Surgical College, St. Thomas's Hospital, were distributed yesterday week. Mr. S. J. Taylor, Grantham, obtained the Treasurer's Gold Medal for general proficiency and good conduct—the highest prize attainable by a student. During the past year there were seventy-seven new entrances, the total number of students now being 275. Mr. Le Gros Clark expressed the deep regret which he and his colleagues felt at the death of the late treasurer (Sir Francis Hicks), under whose auspices, he reminded the audience, the building was raised, and fixed in a locality so well suited to it.

The trial of the seven persons charged with conspiracy and fraud in connection with the Albion Assurance Company was brought to a close last Saturday, the tenth day of the trial. The jury found the prisoners Wood, Northcott, Thompson, and W. Shaw guilty of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, Slinker of conspiracy only, and George and Thomas Shaw not guilty. They recommended Slinker to mercy. Mr. Justice Hawkins said that he concurred in the verdict of the jury, believing that the Albion Assurance Company was a fraud from the commencement and never intended to be a genuine business. He sentenced Northcott, Thompson, and Wood to five years' penal servitude, William Shaw to two years' imprisonment, and Slinker to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses in the London district. Bridgewater-gardens and the new street out of Golden-lane will be named Fann-street, E.C., in continuation of the existing street of that name, and the houses and premises renumbered. The houses in Smart's-building, High Holborn, will be renumbered. Bedford-street, Bedford-row, will be renamed Sandland-street, W.C.; Bedford-street, Bedford-square, will be renamed Bayley-street, W.C. Queen-street, Bermondsey New-road, will be renamed Rothsay-street, S.E., and the houses renumbered. Kimpton-road and Artichoke-place, Camberwell, will be incorporated under the name of Kimpton-road, S.E., the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses renumbered.—Last year the board renumbered 11,200 houses comprised in 239 streets, abolished 499 names, renamed 129 streets, and approved of 211 names for new streets. For twenty-two years the Metropolitan Board has carried out the work of the revision of streets, and during that period 2450 streets and names have been altered, 7774 names abolished, and 166,598 houses renumbered.

ART IN PARIS. THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Should the workmen be as industrious as they have been during the last week, there is every probability of the Trocadéro being not only finished, but furnished with all those mediæval art-products for the display of which it was expressly built, before the month of June has expired. Ten days ago the vast halls of the two wings which start from the twin-towered central mass, and describe at each termination the arc of a circle, including within their ample embrace the magnificent cascade and large breadths of the pleasure-grounds, were empty; now, the walls are being fast covered with tapestry; and the floor, though littered with all sorts of packing materials, will presently be garnished and set in order; and musical instruments, cabinets, porcelain, bric-a-brac generally, and whatever was useful and ornamental in antique life, will be set forth with all that subtle feeling for advantageous display which the dwellers in no other city may attempt to emulate.

We need scarcely remind our readers that this noble structure is the only architectural feature in the whole exhibition intended to be permanent; that in style it is a curious blending of Renaissance and Gothic—moulding and even details belonging to both periods occurring frequently; but that, in general effect, the Trocadéro is Moorish. It will ultimately be put to fine-art uses.

Descending the commanding hill on which it stands, with

specimen structures of all kinds and of all lands wherein men have made their dwelling in full working order on the right hand and on the left, we cross the Seine on the bridge which commemorates the victory of Jena, and which has been flooded over from parapet to parapet, so as to form one broad foot-way; and passing through gardens whose massed flowers form an inviting "palace of industry" to countless bees and wasps, and in whose artificial lakes are reflected the quiet blue of the heavens and the lively green which turf and trees wear in the early summer, we stand in front of the river façade of the Paris Exposition.

In coming thus far our attention "has been" frequently attracted by the many sculptured works of men and animals judiciously placed, no coign of vantage being unoccupied; and almost in all cases æsthetic taste has been gratified. In a very few instances, perhaps, in equestrian groups, the man is too large for the horse—just the opposite fault committed by Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., in his famous "Clydesdale Stallion Rearing;" but even then the modelling of each is so thorough and the motive so entirely expressed that the sense of disproportion, as in Raphael's famous cartoon of the disciples in the boats, ceases to trouble us. This mastery in the plastic art and perfect knowledge of where and how to place a work when finished is due to a combination of qualities peculiarly French.

The sculptured decoration of the façade, before which we are still standing, afforded French artists a rare opportunity of asserting themselves. At the base of the dividing pillars, or buttresses, which run along the front—eleven on one side the central domes and eleven on the other—are placed colossal

female statues personifying the various nationalities, or, at all events, countries represented. These figures are the works of sculptors of eminence, and there is scarcely one out of the twenty-two which is undignified or ungraceful. They have been particularly happy in their choice of emblems. Greece, for example, holds in her hand a small model of the Phidian Jupiter; while Italy has in hers a cast of the almost equally famous work of Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf. Hungary rests her booted foot on the head of a horned buffalo; Norway, standing on a coil of ropes, grasps an antique oar; and Sweden, in her furred jacket, holds in her hand a roll on which are inscribed the names of her worthies, such as Linnaeus, Swedenborg, Alströmer, and others. America, with the eagle at her feet, grasps in her right hand the flag of the Union, and in her left the roll of "The Constitution." Russia, with her two-handed sword and her double-headed eagle shield, rests her proud foot on the northern hemisphere; but England, with Australia on one side—shears in right hand and quartz nugget in the left—and bejewelled and sceptred India on the other, each appropriately attired (what a pity Canada could not also have been introduced!), stands zoned; and—a winged helmet on her head—lion-crested, with her foot on the dolphin and the trident in her hand, she looks straight on with calm, commanding eyes. The artist in this case is A. J. Allar, whom we beg to thank heartily. We regret that we cannot give the names, even if we had the space, of the artists of this noble series of sculptures; for there is no mention of these works in the catalogue, and the names are not always to be found on the pedestals.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE UNITED STATES BUILDING, CHAMP DE MARS.

Among them, however, are Tourniois (Holland), Sanson (Portugal), Chatrousse (Bersia), Deloye (Austria), Caillé (United States), Bourgeois (South America), Captier (China), and Aizelin (Japan).

On entering the building itself one is at once impressed with the magnificence of the effect—whether he looks to the right, where crowds are gathered round the Indian presents of the Prince of Wales, and whose equestrian statue by Boehm nobly dominates everything near it; or to the left, where the glowing fabrics of Gobelins and Beauvais astonish the beholder with their beauty, and where the colossal figure of a mounted warrior overlooks all from his lofty pedestal. The scene in this vast hall, indeed, with its trophies and statues, and multifarious products in arts and arms, is by far the most varied in the Exhibition. Its counterpart at the other end is more sparsely furnished, and the concave bosses of its lofty ceiling lacks the gold which enhances so mightily the effect here.

Passing from this vast hall through the central arch, which leads into the region of the *Beaux Arts*, we find ourselves surrounded by French works in sculpture of great variety and beauty, and displaying a knowledge of the figure and a modelling power which are very rare among native-bred British artists. The very first set of rooms we come to is devoted to the British School. We have no intention of dwelling upon its contents at present, further than to say that they bear the test of international comparison with a success which has surprised everybody. The writer of this article never had much faith in the British School as a school; but, remembering the indifferent appearance it made at the last great Paris Exhibition, and the patronising tone with which French artists spoke of it, and comparing both with the present, he cannot

help thinking that the art-instincts of the country must be really intense which, with very defective academic training and no countenance from the Government whatever, can thus command the respect of a country like France, which possesses an art-practice and art-traditions at least a hundred years older than our own.

And this satisfaction of ours does not arise from submitting ourselves entirely to the influence of the British department of art, and writing thereon immediately after the eye has been filled with its colour and quality, but from an impartial survey of the whole Exhibition. We have repeatedly come upon the British section unawares, and have, over and over again, been delighted with the solid qualities of the workmanship, and that, perhaps, immediately after leaving the pictures of the great school of France, to which all the world pays homage by becoming pupils. British art-characteristics may be summed up thus—a quiet reserve of force which encouragement might call into active play; and a sense of colour which, with like opportunity for development, might become grand. Within such limits as British artists work, they are not to be beaten by any country. If we take, on the one hand, John Brett's careful method of treating the sea, and, on the other, the freer manner of Colin Hunter or Hamilton Macallum, and look among Continental schools for similar excellence either in the one way of treatment or in the other, we look in vain. The French are by no means ignorant of these methods, only they have not yet equalled them. Then it must not be forgotten that the British Section is without some of its best men. J. C. Hook, Peter Graham, P. F. Poole, Thomas Faed, Edwin Long, and J. B. Burgess are all men belonging to the Academy, of unquestion-

able renown; and that the department should have made so brave a show without them is matter of agreeable surprise.

With the Water-Colour Section—which is peculiarly an English art—we are not so well satisfied; and yet we have charming examples of such men as Sir John Gilbert, S. Duncan, J. D. Watson, W. Small, Frederick Walker, E. J. Pinwell, Miss Montalba, Samuel Read, and Birket Foster, not to mention others. Whether it is that the room is small and the display limited, or that gazing on the acres of oil-painted canvas elsewhere prejudices the eye and unfits it for the contemplation of the quieter medium, we know not.

Here we may be permitted to express our surprise that Sir John Gilbert's "Joan of Arc," which was painted expressly for the Paris Exhibition, should be hung above the line; that such a fine landscape as Mark Fisher's "Fen Meadows," such a glorious piece of colour as T. Graham's "Tirewoman," such an animated scene as William Small's fisher-people watching "The Wreck"—not to mention several others—are all skyed, while pictures far inferior in merit are honoured with the line. It is curious to remember that these pictures were likewise skyed when on the walls of the Academy. We must not, however, be too exacting, and the men we have named can afford to forgive the slight. Let us rather close our present paper with the expression of our unmixed satisfaction that Meissonier and other eminent French artists should have expressed delight with our exhibition, and that the Paris *Figaro* should have described the English art section as "an event and a charm."



MIGNON.

FROM THE PICTURE BY M. LEFEBVRE IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.